THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,288—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911				
22nd March	* ARCADIA	7000	....	...
29th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
6th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
4th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7919	....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd June	PERSIA	7951	....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6001	CHINA	7932
17th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
24th "	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10883
1st July	HIMALAYA	6898	....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
15th "	ARABIA	7933	....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day [illegible] sailing. All passengers must attend at that place [illegible] 0 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health [illegible] of the Port.

[illegible] of Passengers cannot go on board the [illegible] steamer.

[illegible] MEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

[illegible] "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave [illegible] m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, [illegible] MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and [illegible] ring Passengers in ONE CLASS [illegible] ARES.

	Single.	Return.
[illegible] illes	[illegible] . 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
[illegible] ndon by Sea	[illegible] . 538 or Rs. 647	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These ra[illegible] include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1911.	Leave Karachi, 1911.
C. City of Athens	5594	March 24	*Mar. 21
C. City of Benares	6973	......	April 8
C. City of Karachi	5557	April 11	...
C. City of York	7705	" 24	* " 21
B. Merton Hall	4827	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	6529	May 12	* May 9
B. City of Naples	5739	......	" 17
A. Trafford Hall	5821	" 30	...
C. City of Manchester	5551	......	June 10
C. City of Lahore	7000	......	" 15
C. City of York	7705	......	July 15
C. City of Paris	9200	......	" 19
C. City of Glasgow	6529	......	August 1
A. Trafford Hall	5321	......	" 24
C. City of Calcutta	7512	......	Sept. 5
C. City of Lahore	7000	......	" 12
C. City of Athens	5594	October 1	...
C. City of York	7705	......	Nov. 2
C. City of Benares	6973	......	" 18
C. City of London	9000	......	" 24
A. Trafford Hall	5321	......	Dec. 6
C. City of Lahore	7000	......	" 12
C. City of Athens	5594	......	" 29

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

* Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	23rd March.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	24th March.	6 a.m.†	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	27th March.	11 a.m.	* P D & C M

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 23rd March calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Lalpura," 3269 tons, on Monday, the 27th March, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday, 23rd March, calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

A Steamer sailing on or about the 25th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

21st March, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April 1911
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Koerber	5428	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Nippon	6850	E. Tarabochia	29th March.
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April.
Austria	7588	J. Baicich	28th May.
China	6017	P. Pavissich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 866 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

*Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
China	P. Pavissich	6017	25th Mar. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1911.
a Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	22nd March
a Praesident	3,300	Bremer	12th April.
b Somali	2,700	Stoffregen	19th "

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents,

24. Medows Street, Bombay, 2nd March, 1911.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections.

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

※ THERAPION ※
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore

Chittagong,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newera-Eliya.

Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe,
Kampala, Uganda.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141,
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)

Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG

IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA,
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING

PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
ILOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free

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JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street Fort

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BOMBAY RACES.

To obtain a thorough appreciation of all the special and interesting features of a race as a whole, to anxiously watch the performance or form of a horse in which you are most interested and to enjoy a race from the start to an exhilarating finish, you cannot do without one of the following.

BINOCULARS.—

GOERZ—TRIEDER
NEO—TRIEDER
HELI—TRIEDER
PAGOR
LONDON DERBY
MARCKS' PRISM

They are revelations in power, precision and field of view. The use of any one of the foregoing glasses will present to your sight something

NEW AND EXTRAORDINARY,

as they possess the power of Binocular Telescopes six times their size and they will give you a phenomenal field which cannot be obtained in any other form of binocular or telescope.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLATE CREAMS
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
CHOCOLATE NOUGOT
CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINTS

Fresh made at their Confectionery Works.

Also

PETERS' CHOCOLATES
FRYS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
CADBURYS' CHOCOLATES
MORIONDS' & GARIGLIOS' CHOCOLATES
MILK CHOCOLATE
CHOCOLATE in tins
CHOCOLATE in packets
Presentation Boxes of CHOCOLATES, etc. etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street. BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)

Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra.)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon

Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET LONDON, E.C.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Rs. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.........	" 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	**150°**	**in cases.**
Chester	**125°**	**" "**
Monkey	**125°**	**" "**
Elephant in tins and bulk.		

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—

GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.

PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.

ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.

WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.

BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.

Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and [illegible] means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

CLARKES B. 41 PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on MONDAY, the 27th March, 1911, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

(1). To receive the Report of the Committee for the year 1910.

(2). To elect an Auditor of the Association's Accounts for the year 1911.

And to transact any other Business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th March, 1911.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (B. T.) on THURSDAY, the 30th day of March, 1911, for works in the construction of STABLES, &c., for Health Department, at Jail Road, North:—

2. Plans may be seen and Form of Contract, Specification, and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Undersigned.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
B. H. HEWETT, A.M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 20th March, 1911.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of GORDHANDAS KARSANDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Kapole Bania, Inhabitant, deceased.

LADKUVAR, widow of the said GORDHANDAS KARSANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Kapole Bania, Inhabitant, residing at Nagdevi Cross Lane outside the Fort, the sole executrix named in the said will..............................Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this sixteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven and in the first year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
H. H. WADIA, Registrar.
The 17th day of March, 1911.

Messrs. MEHTA & DALPATRAM.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE beg to announce that we have ADMITTED Mr. DONALD G. HILL and Mr. J. KNOX as PARTNERS in our Firm from 1st March, 1911.

HILL, SON & THOMAS,
Stevedores and Contractors.

Bombay, 18th March, 1911.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

A THROUGH SERVICE of TRAINS with Dining Cars, attached throughout the day and Corridor Coaches will be introduced, on and from the 1st April, 1911, between Bombay, Umballa and Kalka (for Simla) via Rutlam, Muttra Delhi, Meerut and Saharanpur.

Fast Trains will connect at Rutlam with these Expresses to and from Mhow and Indore from and to Bombay.

TIMINGS.

Bombay	...Dep.	21-15	Simla	...Dep.	8- 0
Rutlam	...Arr.	10-20	Kalka	...Arr.	14-43
Do.	...Dep.	10-35	Do.	...Dep.	16- 0
Muttra	...Arr.	22-22	Umballa	...Arr.	18-22
Do.	...Dep.	22-42	Do.	...Dep.	19- 0
Delhi	...Arr.	1-45	Saharanpur	...Arr.	20-48
Do.	...Dep.	2- 5	Do.	...Dep.	21-22
Meerut	...Arr.	3-49	Meerut	...Arr.	23 43
Do.	...Dep.	3-59	Do.	...Dep.	23-53
Saharanpur	...Arr.	6-21	Delhi	...Arr.	1-36
Do.	...Dep.	6-36	Do.	...Dep.	2- 0
Umballa	...Arr.	8-20	Muttra	...Arr.	4-55
Do.	...Dep.	8-40	Do.	...Dep.	5-15
Kalka	...Arr.	11-0	Rutlam	...Arr.	17-20
Do.	...Dep.	11-30	Do.	...Dep.	17-40
Simla	...Arr.	18-20	Bombay	...Arr	7-15

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th February, 1911.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS will be received up to the 1st April, 1911, by Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. R. O. B. BRIDGEMAN, R.N., for the purchase of the composite single screw gunboat "REDBREAST" with her engines, boilers and all fittings and stores now on board, as she lies in the Wet Basin, Government Dockyard, Bombay.

The "Redbreast" was built in Government Dockyard, Pembroke, in 1889, is 165 feet long, 31 feet beam, and 805 tons displacement and 720 indicated Horse Power.

The Fittings and Stores comprise:—

Boats, awnings, auxiliary machinery, anchors and cables, pumps and fire engines, and electric light apparatus.

The purchaser must remove the Vessel from the Government Dockyard, within one fortnight of purchase, at his own risk and expense. Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard. No guarantee will be given with the Boilers.

Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on acceptance of Tender, balance before vessel is removed from Dockyard. The acceptance of Tenders is subject to the decision of Admiralty, by whom a reserve price has been fixed.

Applications to view the ship and examine detailed list of stores for sale with ship, and any further particulars should be addressed to Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. R. O. B. BRIDGEMAN, R. N., Admiral's House, Woodhouse Road, Bombay.

R. O. B. BRIDGEMAN,
Lieutenant-Commander, R. N.

6th March, 1911.

FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND TYPE CASTING MACHINE, in working order. Can be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Apply to—
GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette."

TO FREEMASONS.

"CLIPPINGS FROM A ROUGH ASHLAR".

A COLLECTION of Masonic and other Verse by P. M. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, F. R. S. L. (Lond), F. R. S. A. (Dublin), Dedicated by Permission to R. W. B. the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K. C. I. E., P. D. G. M., Bombay.

Neatly Printed Cr., 16-M. O. and will be shortly issued, Edition Limited. Register Orders with Publishers, B. I. PRESS, Byculla. ONE SHILLING.

AMUSEMENTS.

FLYING

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

9-30 P. M. (S. T.)

Owing to the high winds during the day-time and rather than disappoint the public, the organizers have decided to hold the meeting at 9-30 P. M. TO-NIGHT.

This is the first time a machine has been flown at a aviation meeting by night, should the machine get smashed the public must not be disappointed as it is extremely difficult to make the descent. But if successful it will establish a new feature in the avial world.

WORLD RECORD
TIME FOR FLYING
TO-NIGHT TUESDAY
AT 9-30 P. M. (ST. TIME)
Gate Open at 7 P. M.
Naval and Military at Half Price.

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co.'s, at JAMSETJEE MANCHERJEE & Co.'s, Kalbadevi Road, and at the Gates on the

OVAL.

Regimental Band in attendance
DURING
FLYING

ADMISSION—Rs. 5, 2, Re. 1, and 8 As.
ADMISSION—As. 4, day time and As. 8, night time 11 P.M.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

THE ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE
REGIMENTAL AMATEUR
DRAMATIC CLUB,
Will present at 9-30 P. M. on
MARCH 23RD and 24TH,
A MUSICAL BURLESQUE
ENTITLED
THE MODERN ALADDIN
written by
LEONARD STARTZ.

THE BAND of the Royal Warwickshire Regt. will form the Orchestra.

PRICES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to all except first seats.

Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.
NOVELTY THEATRE

AN UNIQUE ATTRACTION.
THE RAPE
OF THE
SABINES
OR
THE LAYS OF ANCIENT ROME.

A Magnificent Colored Film.
TOTO AND THE FLAG.
Across the world like a shot.
TONTOLINI'S LOVE EPISODE.
OUR MAD COMEDIAN GOES SERENADING
AND
MANY OTHER NEW PICTURES.

TO-NIGHT
GRAND HOLIDAY PERFORMANCE
AND
PRIZE SHOW
7 to 8 P. M.
Three Rich Silk Sarees given away.

Parsis Patrons should take this opportunity of a chance of winning one of these prizes.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSIONS—Daily 8 to 9 A. M.
EVENING Do. Daily 6 to 8 with Band on Thursdays and Saturdays.
NIGHT SESSIONS—Saturdays only 9-30 to 11-30 with Band.
TUESDAY, 21st March—(Bank Holiday.)
Morning Session 9 to 11 with the Band.
Evening Session, 6 to 8.
Dance and Skating 9-30 to Midnight.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

PAY NOTHING.

Only drop a Card to-day for a Free Sample Copy of

INDUSTRY,

A monthly Journal of Handicrafts and Commerce. Containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical and manual industries, etc., And you will get a copy Absolutely Free,

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-8.

For Readers—
Interesting Throughout,
For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure Medium.
For Free Sample Copy and Adv. rates please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY" Office
3, Mohunlal Mitter's Lane,
Shambazar, CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

BUNGALOW TO LET.—Furnished, April to December, four Bedrooms. The Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Mr. Nigel F. Paton.

SMALL FLAT TO LET, on best part Apollo Bunder, 2nd FLOOR, comfortably Furnished, from May 1; six months certain, suitable European married couple or two bachelors. Rent 175. Apply Box No. 2522, care of this Office.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FRESH CREAM, Re. 1 per lb.; TABLE BUTTER, Ans. 12 per lb.; PURE MILK, Ans. 3 per Seer:— THE PARISIAN DAIRY, Tamarind Lane, Fort,

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey, Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:— 9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000, 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand (If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:— Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA
FORT BOMBAY

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights!
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET,

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 14, Cuffe Parade Bungalow, Colaba Reclamation, opposite the Colaba Railway Station, the very valuable and neatly made artistic design household furniture by Benjamin, Roberts and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs by Benjamin, elegant made sideboard, drawing-room suite lined silk in 10 pieces, real crown derbyvases with gold flower blackwood open carved furniture, one nearly new ebonised grand cottage piano in good order, single and double mirror door almyrahs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, combination chest-of-drawers, cloth and gown presses, Singer sewing machines, large electric figure lamp, real parian figures, book cases, one large Milner's fire proof safe, tiled top teapoys, English combination writing desk, one large travelling chest of best Elkington platedware consisting of spoons and forks, etc., large Imari vases, Corinthian pillar hall lamp by Army and Navy, table lamps, medicine chest, old China plates and jars, one pair richly engraved curry dishes and one tea set in four pieces by Reed and Barton, upholster chairs, brass and iron bedsteads, jail-made cane chairs, fancy beaded chucks, mother-o'-pearl inlaid screen, hatstand, meatsafe, cooking utensils, Persian carpets, etc., etc., the property of J. C. Brooks proceeding to England and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st March, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following:—

By order of the concerned—
1 bunch pearls, 12 strings about 825 pearls.
1 pearl.
1 emerald and diamond ring.
1 gold coin.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Fazulbhoy Jaffer—

F. J.—6249-50—2 crats each 24 doz. glove rock teapots.

On account of the concerned—
100 dozen English plates flat and deep 7 8 and 9.
75 pairs Ladies' and Gents' boots and shoes.
25 pieces, parian figures.
A lot of remnants of woollen pieces goods and Oxford shirtings and prints.
One second-hand circular-fronted English made one or two horses carrier Broom.

SALE OF VALUABLE ONE-STOREYED BUNGALOW, with and out-houses and with an extensive piece of land, situate at Ghat-Kopar, near G. I. P. Ry.

Under instructions from and by order of Mr. H. Crawford, the constituted Attorney of the late Mr. McCawley.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will on SUNDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on the premises, at 5 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece and parcel of Freehold garden land and Bhat land, at Ghat-Kopar, Taluka, Salsette, District Thana, admeasuring acres and gunthas, bearing Survey No. 126 and Bhat 3 and 127, and bounded as follows:—i. e., on the east by the private road, on the west by the hill called "Subte-Hill," on the north by the vendor's lands, Survey No. 127 and 126, on the south by the vendor's land Survey Nos. 127 and 126, and measuring in the length east to the west on the northern side 587 feet and southern side 540 feet and measuring in width 100 feet and making measurement 6,256 square yards.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st March, 1911.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has y a reputation, and to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—ITCURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIRE EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA'	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this etter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful' Clarke's Blood Mixture. "—June 13, 1908"

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we [illegible] confidence, recommend it [illegible] generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.,

GRIMAULT & Co.'s "ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

B. O. C.	KEROSINES	WATERLILY	150° F.
		CHUKKER	125° F.
		VICTORIA	125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—
Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

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Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

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ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEM

For Prospectus, containing all particulars

R. PATERSON BROWN

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA,

Subscribed Capital .... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital .... " 17,62,500
Reserve Fund .... " 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up....................Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits........................Gold $ 3,375,444,33

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription. Rate.		Discount Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs.	20 0
Half-yearly	...	" 13 12	"	11 0
Quarterly	...	" 7 8	"	6 0
Monthly	...	" 2 8	"	2 0

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MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs.	30 0
Half-yearly	...	" 20 0	"	16 0
Quarterly	...	" 10 10	"	8 8
Monthly	...	" 3 12	"	3 0

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For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch
Second Insertion	...	" 2-8	do.
Third Insertion ...	...	" 3-0	do.
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Fifth and upwards	...	" 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	...	" 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING] [20TH March, 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 17th March, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	41	42,322
B B and C I Railway ...	50	60,480

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 80 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady 1s. 41-32 T.T., 1s. 41-16d. Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d for 3 months' sight Credits. For Bank remittance the enquiry is limited and 1s. 4 1-16d. is practicable for T.T. Private bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London		...1s. 4 1-32 to 1-16d.
Demand Draft		...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight		...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do	forward	...1s. 4 5-32d. May
Do.	France	...171
Do.	Marks	...138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight		...131 3-4
Shanghai	„	...176 1-4
Japan	„	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 1-4 for Cash and the settlement, and has remained quiet but steady throughout the day with little business doing. Closing rates are as under.

We quote :—

Cash ...	... Rs. 96	4	0
Settlement ...	... „ 96	4	0

BULLION :—

On Saturday Bar Silver in London closed 1-8 lower for ready at 24 5-16 and 1-16 lower for delivery in two months at 24 1-2. New York was 1-4 down at 52 3-4. The local market opened at 61 7-16 ex duty and closes unchanged. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs.	24	0	0
Australian „ ...	... „	24	0	0
Sovereigns „ ...	... „	15	0	0
[illegible]ver Ready ex-duty	... „	61	7	0
1st settlement ...	... „	61	13	0

COTTON.

[illegible] REPORT :—

[illegible]t opened steady with good Broach at [illegible] Exporters are doing very little and the [illegible]ost entirely in the hands of speculators [illegible]pulating prices for the Broach settle- [illegible] 25th inst. Small fluctuations have [illegible]g the day and at the close rates are [illegible], good Broach being Rs. 356-7. A [illegible]s has been done in the bazaar, [illegible] quiet with only a very moderate [illegible]re meeting any demand, and there [illegible]sure to sell.

	Rs.	Delivery.
[illegible]ach	...364	April
[illegible] Broach	...368.	March
[illegible] G Broach	...356-7	„
[illegible] M G Wardha Hinganghat	...353	„
[illegible] M G Nagpur Kamptí	...350	„
[illegible]ne M G Damangaum Pulgaon	...345	„
Fine M G Khangaum Akola	...339-40	„
Fine M G Amraoti	...339	„
Fine M G Muttia	...323-4	„
F G M G Khandeish	...309-10	„
Fine M G Khandeish	...326	„
Fine M G Bengals	...312	„
F G H G Bengals	...291	„
Good Westerns H G	...351	Apl.-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...363	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	... ...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	... ...	8,000 bales
Total Imports	... ...	19,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July
7·62	7·51	7·51	7·47
— 2	— 2	— 2	— 2

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·42	7·19	6·86	6·75	6·68
— 2	— 2	— 4	— 4	— 3

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet and prices are easier.

We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs. 12	2	0	B. T.
April-May ...	... „ 12	11	0	R. T.

RAPESEED :—

The market easier.

Brown Delhi April-May...	Rs. 7	3	6	R. T.
Brown Cawnpore Ready...	„ 6	11	0	B. T.
Yellow Guzerat ...	„ 7	14	0	B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 52	0	0
Mimbara ...	„ 53	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	„ 56	0	0
Red Jubbulpore ...	„ 49	0	0
Black Kutni ...	„ 45	0	0

POPPYSEED :—

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 10	12	0	B. T.
April-May	... Rs. 11	5	0	R. T.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

CASTORSEED :—

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 7	4	0	R. T.
April-May	... Rs. 36	0	0	B. T.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

COTTONSEED :—

We quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 24 8 0 to 25 8 0

Tone—Steady.

GROUNDNUTS :—

We quote :—

Bold	... Rs. 43	8	0
Small	... Rs. 42	8	0

Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT :—

We quote :—

White Delhi Apl.-May Rs. 4 14 9 R. T.

Tone—Quiet.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,585
Bank of Burma	136
Bank of India	64
Eastern Bank	71
Indian Specie	61 1-2

MILLS.

David	371 1-4
Kohinoor	627 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,680
New Great Eastern	162 1-2
Sun Mill	62 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	169
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	127
Bombay Steam Nav. Company ...	276 1-4
Colaba Land and Mill ...	11
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16
Tata I. & S. Co. Ld. Ord. ...	46

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	495 C. D.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	11,905	bales
Wheat	6,533	cwts.
Linseed	69,002	„
Rapeseed	5,082	„
Gingellyseed	3,811	„
Poppyseed	257	„
Groundnuts...	2,996	„
Castorseed	12,116	„
Rice	4,071	„
Myrabollams	9,623	„
Cottonseed	12,224	„
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	978	„
Joowar	77	„
Maize	749	„

THE EASTERN BANK.

First Annual Meeting.

THE first annual general meeting of the share holders was held in mail week at the registered office of the Bank, 4, Crosby-square, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T., the chairman. The Secretary (Mr. Joseph Ware) having read the notice, convening the meeting and the auditors' report, the Chairman said :—Gentlemen, before I actually move the resolution for the adoption of the report it is probably right that I should make a few remarks and give some further information to that which is actually contained in the report. You will recollect that our statutory meeting was held on April 13 of last year, in the office we were then renting in Fenchurch-avenue. As mentioned at that time, we had concluded an arrangement for the lease of the premises we now occupy, of which we took possession in May, and I hope that those of the shareholders who have come here to-day and have seen the place will be satisfied. I think it is an extremely handsome building, and it is [illegible] situated.

THE BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA BRANCHES.

At the date of the last meeting our only branch was in Bombay, in charge of an accountant. Our permanent manager only arrived in Bombay in the beginning of July, and he spent some time in Calcutta, negotiating for a manager to act for us there and also for suitable office premises. It was consequently not until the middle of July, that we were in full working order in Bombay, and the monsoon months—July, August, and September—are usually very slack as regards business, there being little or nothing obtainable at profitable rates during those months. We were successful in obtaining the services of Mr. W. Harvey Jones, late of the Russo-Chinese Bank, as manager for our Calcutta branch, and he began from September 1st last, but suitable premises in which to open were difficult to obtain, and we found it necessary to take temporary premises pending the completion of the block of offices in Clive-street, of which we lease the ground floor. The new offices there are situated in the centre of the banking and commercial quarter. It was thus the middle of September before our branch in Calcutta, was in a position to entertain business, and for only a little over three months of the period under review has business been done there.

RATES FOR MONEY IN INDIA.

During the summer months the rates prevailing for money in India were very low, but at the end of September there was every prospect of excellent crops. Unseasonable rains on the Bombay side in November, however, did a great deal of damage to the earlier cotton, and it is only the later variety now been marketed that is large in amount and excellent in quality. The last months of the year were consequently rather disappointing as regards exports from Bombay. The Bank of England rate was raised to 5 per cent. on October 20, but it was not until the middle of November, that the Bank of Bombay rate was raised about that figure.

THE BALANCE-SHEET.

As you all know, a call of £2 per share was made payable on May 7 last, and our paid-up capital now amounts to £400,000. I think you will agree with me that, considering all the circumstances, the balance-sheet shows that good progress has been made (hear, hear) but an exchange bank's business takes some time to work up, and for the first few months a branch is under heavy expenses, while the volume of business put through can only be small. You, therefore, see the worst of the expenses and the worst, I hope of the profits. I make that explanation, because undoubtedly at first sight, unless you bear that in mind, the proportion of charges to the net profits seems heavy. You must, however, remember that it has been necessary to organize our staff in India, and we have had to meet a considerable expenditure for travelling expenses, etc., which is not likely to recur. We have also had to incur expenses for the period before the bank was properly organized, and it became possible to begin to earn money. Now that our branches are fully esrablished, we may reasonably look for increased profits. Turning to the figures in the balance-sheet, the first item on the liability side is capital, £400,000. Current accounts stand at £253,058 17s. and fixed desposits at £913,131 7s. 7d., or a total of £1,166,190 4s. 7d. This is a substantial amount, and I venture to say, reflects the credit of the bank ; and, as a matter of fact, it has been favourably commented upon in the City by more than one representative man who knows what he is talking about.

THE INVESTMENTS.

On the other side, our investment stand at £140,025-2-0 and are valued at the lowest quotations current at the end of the year. In common with other banks we found it necessary to write off a slight difference between the cost price and the current price at the time of closing our books. Since that date, however, the price of gilt-edged securities has improved, and I am able to tell you to-day that, although as prudent men we wrote down at the end of the year, we have recovered and more than recovered the position, so that the fact of our having had to write down for the moment may be disregarded, because it is not now a practical matter. Bills discounted, loans receivable, and advances, £1,150,534 12s. 8d. This item comprises the bulk of our assets, and I am asked by my colleagues to say in the most distinct terms that we have no account that cause us the slightest anxiety. Each advance as made is carefully scrutinized by our directors or the local committee in Bombay, and every care has been taken to confine our business to transactions of a liquid nature, and we have sncessfully avoided, and intend to avoid anything that might in any way be termed a "lock-up," of our resources. Office furniture at head office and branches, £2,310 6s. 4d. I do not think that this amount can be considered excessive, and 10 per cent. has already been written off it this year. Preliminary expenses, £3,585 18s 6d. As you will have observed from the report, the directors propose to deal with this item as a whole this year, and we thus start the new year with a clean sheet and a balance carried forward to the next account of £1,176 2s.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

In conclusion, we are hopeful that you will think we have made as good a commencement as could be expected even though we are unable to declare a dividend. You must remember that we have really only been working for three or four months out of year, and that our chief competitors are banks which have been established for nearly half a century. I think, under those circumstances, that although there may be some feeling of disappointment, we have done as well, on the whole, as we could expect. The motion I have to make, is "That the report of the directors produced, together with the annexed statement of the bank's accounts at the 31st December, 1910, duly audited, be received, approved, and adopted." I make that motion which will be seconded, and then if any gentleman wants to ask any question we will give him the opportunity of doing so.

Mr. J. S. Haskell seconded the motion.

The Chairman:—Then, does any gentleman want to ask any question? Receiving no response, he put the motion, and declared it carried unanimously. Continuing, he said:—We have arranged that two of the directors should retire, as is proper. The directors, retiring this year, are Mr. Haskell and myself; and we are both eligible for re-election, and are anxious to be re-elected. (Laughter.)

Mr. J. Leigh Wood, C. M. G.—I move, "That the two retiring directors, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and Mr. J. S. Haskell, be re-ele[illegible]"

Mr. Emile Francqui seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman.—I am sure that both Mr. Haskell and I are very much gratified that we shall have the opportunity of serving you again. The next motion will have to come from the other side of the table—the election of auditors.

Mr. Markwald.—I beg to move "That the auditors, Messrs. Turquand, Youngs and Co., and Mr. De Westley Layton, be elected for the ensuing year at a remuneration of £150 per annum."

Mr. Markbreicher seconded the motion.

The Chairman put the resolution, and, having declared it carried unanimously, said :—I hope, gentlemen, you will not think that this is a small entertainment, but that is all the business for to-day.

Mr. James N. Newell.—I have very great pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to our chairman and the board of directors, and as an original shareholder, I am quite satisfied with the report which has been put before us. I consider that the amount which has been received on fixed deposits is highly creditable ; and although, of course, we should have liked a dividend, yet at the same time I think we shall get one next year, and perhaps it may be better than we anticipated I have, therefore, the greatest pleasure in proposing a cordial vote of thanks to our chairman and the board of directors ; and if not of order, may I include in the vote the officers of the bank? (The Chairman.—"Certainly"), because I consider that they are also entitled to our thanks. I have very great pleasure in proposing that.

A shareholder briefly expressed his pleasure at seconding the motion which was carried.

The Chairman:—I suppose it falls to me to say a word or two in reply. I entirely agree with what the mover of the motion has said, because it would have been a great mistake if we had thought of it to leave the staff out of this vote of thanks. If you have not a good staff, no energy on the part of the directors would make up for it. We can act with them, and, to a certain extent, look after them, but unless you have a thoroughly good staff loyal and hard-working, you will never have prosperous concern. I am, therefore, very glad that the shareholders have recognized the service of the staff. That concluded the business of the meeting, gentlemen.

The proceedings then terminated.

EDWARD SASSOON MILL.

The Directors of the Edward Sassoon Mills, Limited, in their first annual report say :—Your Mills worked in full for about 10 1-2 months, and made a net profit of Rs. 98,631-13-2, which, considering the depressed state of the Industry, may be considered satisfactory. Your Directors propose to appropriate this amount as under :—

To pay a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. for the half year which will absorb Rs. 51,000, to the credit of preliminary charges account Rs. 10,000, bonus to staff Rs. 2,000, to be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 35,631, total Rs. 98,631. Your Mill machinery, buildings, and stock and stock in process are insured for Rs. 30,80,000.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 13th March 1911, as compared with the statement of 7th March 1910:—

LIABILITIES.	March 7. Rs.	a.	p.	March 13. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,75,00,000	0	0	1,75,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,79,46,126	15	6	1,71,64,312	12	3
Other Deposits, &c	15,81,61,932	10	4	16,04,86,010	7	5
Bank Post Bills, &c............	8,42,232	12	6	10,05,179	6	10
Sundries	15,44,347	4	3	15,38,280	1	4
	21,59,94,639	10	7	21,76,93,782	11	10
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,88,62,145	0	0	2,98,01,105	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	77,08,705	0	0	77,29,607	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,50,49,292	2	3	4,44,18,221	1	10
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,78,72,543	14	11	4,67,42,476	7	0
Bills discounted, &c	3,27,68,345	13	10	3,15,70,601	9	6
Balances with other Banks ...	28,17,051	0	7	28,22,596	5	0
Bullion	......			......		
Dead Stock......	21,79,400	0	4	21,70,494	12	4
Stamps	14,608	9	6	14,285	13	5
Sundries	2,60,491	11	5	2,44,897	1	0
	16,75,32,583	4	10	16,55,14,285	2	1
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	4,84,62,056	5	9	5,21,79,497	9	9
Cash, &c., at... Branches						
	21,59,94,639	10	7	21,76,93,782	11	10

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	4,44,357	Decrease.
Government at Branches ...	3,37,458	do.
Other Deposits	23,24,078	Increase.
Post Bills	1,62,947	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments...........	9,59,862	Increase.
Loans........................	6,31,071	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit	11,30,067	do.
Mercantile Bills	11,97,744	do.
Cash at Head Office	22,57,382	Increase.
Cash at Branches	14,60,059	do.

Percentage 28·95.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 18th March, 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 11th March 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 11. Rs.	Mar. 18. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office .... Public Deposits at Branches	1,29,92,304	1,62,13,901
Other Deposits	10,03,28,195	10,19,09 602
Post Bills	13,141	13,141
Sundries	20,56,818	20,80,280
	13,58,90,458	14,07,16,924
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,33,04,503	1,32,00,879
Other authorised Securities	9,96,845	10,64,085
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,98,03,448	2,06,44,855
Loans do. do. ...	4,30,72,850	4,24,19,578
Bills discounted and purchased	2,00,80,577	1,97,03,445
Dead Stock	2,77,470	2,77,575
Stamps	6,536	6,406
Bullion	9,28,605	8,78,606
Balances with otherBanks.	8,70,714	8,99,982
Sundries........................	1,90,623	1,98,865
Cash	3,63,58,287	4,14,28,163
	13,58,90,458	14,07,16,924

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 21st March.

137. Nos 1 and 2 Companies—Gun Instructional parades will be held at the Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder at 7-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 22nd instant, and at 9-15 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday the 21st and 23rd instants. Members requiring drills for Efficiency should attend these parades.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

138. Rifle Meeting—The Annual Rifle Meeting will be continued at Santa Cruz on Sunday next 26th instant. Train leaves Colaba at 6-30 a.m. Church Gate 6-35 a.m. and Grant Road 6-46 a.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

Refreshments can be obtained on the Range.

139. Parade—The E E Company—The E E Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday 21st March and proceed to Middle Ground and Oyster Rock for Defence Light Manning.

Examinations for Extra Efficiency will take place.

142. Leave.—Lieutenant M H Sewerby is granted three months leave ex India from 1-4-11 to 30-6-11.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 21st March.

244. Parades.—Parades will be held on the Oval on Mondays and Thursdays at 6-30 p.m. until further orders for Recruits, Reservists and members requiring parades for efficiency and also at Head-Quarters on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

245. Musketry.—It is notified for information that the Class Firing must be completed by the 26th instant. B V R Ranges will be open for this purpose on Tuesday 21st, Thursday 23rd and Sunday 26th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. Members who have not yet completed their class firing must do so on the above dates. I V R A Matches 11 & 12 may be fired on Sunday 26th instant after class firing.

Rifle Club.—Matches Nos. 17 and 18 will close on Saturday the 25th instant. Ranges will be available for Rifle Club matches on Wednesday 22nd instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Saturday the 25th instant, by trains leaving Victoria Terminus at 12-45 and 1-50 p.m. All members who have not yet fired matches 17 and 18 must do so on the above dates.

Miniature Range.—Matches 9 and 10 will close on Saturday the 25th inst. The Miniature Range at Head-Quarters will be open on Tuesday the 21st and Thursday the 23rd instant, from 5 to 7 p.m. and Saturday the 25th instant, from 9 to 12 noon.

246. Arms—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters before 12 noon on the 28th instant. Members are reminded that the prompt return of arms to Head-Quarters when called in, counts towards the Bayley Challenge Cup.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

MARRIAGE.

SHEPHERD—REID—March 8 at St. Luke's Church, Jullundur, by the Rev J H Perry, Claude Innes Shepherd, 53rd Sikhs, F F, younger son of the late Major A I Shepherd, 4th Punjab Infantry, P F F, and Mrs Shepherd to Edith Ivy, daughter of Mr and Mrs Glennie Reid.

DEATH.

SYKES—March 13, James Sykes at Jhelum, aged 74 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Jamshedi Naoroz, Bank Holiday.

Depressed Classes Mission Society, Prize distribution, Morland Road, Madanpura, Byculla. 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Extra Races.

Jackal Club, Point-to-Point Races.

Aviation Exhibition, Oval.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our star attraction, an unique film "The Rape of the Sabines" or The Lays of Ancient Rome.

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim : "The man who comes straight home from the office is the man who comes home straight."—Philadelphia Record.

ENGLISH-MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Caledonia," with the English mails of the 7th instant, which left Aden at 4 p. m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a. m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arcadia" will leave Bombay harbour on Saturday at 2-39 p. m.

ACKWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.—The Chairman of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks a donation of Rs. 15 from Mr. B. P. Dadachanji.

MISSING CLOAK.—Mrs. F. F. Gordon of Esplanade Road reports the theft of a silk cloak of the value of Rs. 150 from her bed-room, some time between Saturday night and Sunday evening last.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A Hindu boy, named Balkrishna Baburao, aged three years, residing with his parents on the ground floor of a chawl at Hughes Road, was severely burnt about his body, a few days ago, while playing near the fire-place in his room. He was treated at home where he died on Sunday night.

KILLED BY A MOTOR-CAR.—Motor-car No. 1552, belonging to Messrs. James Finlay and Company, was being driven along Parel road by one Dadu Bapu on Saturday night last when opposite the Byculla Railway station a Hindu boy named Babaji, aged fifteen years, while attempting to cross the road was knocked down and run over by the car. He was picked up in an unconscious state and removed to Sir J. J. Hospital where he died a few hours after admission.

REPORTED THEFT.—Noor Mahomed Haji Cassam, a merchant, residing at Kolsa Mohalla, reported to the Police on Sunday night last that at 9-30 p.m. that day he went to a house in Chowkey Mohalla where he placed his coat on a chair and sat on a cot. Some time after, two men, apparently Jews or Arabs, entered the room, stole a purse containing currency notes of Rs. 420 from the coat pocket and ran away.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan, and Australia per s.s. "Caledonien" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on the 25th instant.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lourenco Marques and other places in South Africa, per extra s.s. "Umfuli" via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on the 24th instant instead of on the 22nd as previously notified.

BAND AT THE MAHALAXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m. (S. T.) this evening :—

March	Under the Double Eagle..........	Wagner
Clarionet Solo..............	Concert Arie	Bergson
A. An Oriental Scene...	A Dervish Chorus	Sebek
B. A Musical Travestie	The Warbler's Serenade	Perry
Selection	The Balkan Princess	Rubens
Valse	The Quaker Girl.	Monckton
A. Song	The Children's Home..........	Cowen
B. Characte. Dance......	Dinah's Jubilee ...	Karl Kaps
Selection	Harry Lauder's Songs	Ord Hume

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) this evening :—

March........	Iolanthe	Sullivan
Rhapsody ...	Slavonic	Freidemann
Valse	The Chocolate Soldier ...	Strauss
Selection ...	Faust	Gounod
Standchen ...	....	Czibulka
Selection ...	The Arcadians	Monckton
Two-Step ...	Laughing Water	Hager

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations received in aid of the above Institution :—From the Schools' Committee—as grant to the Primary School of the Orphanage, Rs. 225 ;Sheth Manmohandas Ramji in honour of his son's marriage, Rs. 101 ; Messrs. Chhaganlal and Co. Rs. 101 ; Sheth Haridass Ramdass in honour of his daughter's marriage Rs. 51 ; in honour of the marriage ceremony of the late Sheth Virji Vahalji's daughter through Sheth Lalji Virji, Rs. 51 ; Sheth Pragji Surji for milk at Rs. 1-8 per day, Rs. 42 ; a gentleman, Rs. 25 ; in honour of Sheth Jadavji Hansraj's marriage, Rs. 25 ; Sheth Narshi Bhanji, in honour of his daughter Gangabai's marriage, Rs. 25 ; Sheth Ramdass Visram, in honour of his daughter Laxmibai's marriage, Rs. 25 ; Sheth Keshavji Mulji, in honour of his brother Gopaldass's marriage, Rs. 25 ; Sheth Dossa Gopalji, in honour of his son Tokarshi's marriage, Rs. 25 ; Sheth Jamnadass Sunderji Lalai, in memory of his father, Rs. 25 ; and miscellaneous donations less than Rs. 25, Rs. 43.

MARINE COURT.

Collision off Karwar Head.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, a Marine Court of Inquiry, was held, under the presidency of Mr. A. H. S Aston. Chief Presidency Magistrate, to enquire into the circumstances attending the collision between the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Sarasvati" and a Karwar cargo boat owned by one Francis Innas Rodrigues.

The Public Prosecutor represented the Crown. Mr. Tennant of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors for the master and the owners of the 'Sarasvati' and Mr Vicaji, pleader, appeared on behalf of the owner and the tindal of the matchwa.

The circumstances under which the collision took place are alleged to be that on December 28 last at 9-30. p. m. while the steamer was proceeding to Karwar from Tadri the collision occurred, resulting in the loss of the "matchwa" and its cargo. Two lifeboats were lowered and the crew (seven in number) of the matchwa were rescued.

The Public Prosecutor read the statement in the case and led the evidence.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 1.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

397-0 J R Patell and Co, J F P Karaka and Co vs James John Ballantine Smetham B & Co.

1071-09 Jamshedji R and D Abdool Hoosein Moosajee Poonawalla vs Shapurji Cooverji Mistry Mulla and M

522-10 Mirza M and M, Lathia Bapat Singhji Balabhai vs Mohanlal Poonjabhai Kapadia, Motichand and D

606-08 Jehangir M and S, Ganjaram Vinayak vs Waman Shamrao and another, Shamrao M and H

17-09 Shroff D and D Sorabji Ardeshir Wachagandy vs Bapuji Nusserwanji Vatchagandy and another, Wadia G and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

706-10 Mulla and M Mahadev Kamaji vs Bhimabai widow and another Bhaishanker K and G Part heard.

1025-09 Mulla and M Ramabai widow vs Dewkabai widow and another, Hiralal and Co

1081-09 Crawford B and Co Standard Oil Co of New York vs Babaji Anant Tendulker and others, in person, Nanu H and Co

102-11 Payne and Co Sakerbai widow vs Purshotam Rothoesy Madhowji K and C

1143-09 Shroff D and D, Purshotam Gopaldas vs Sunderdas Gopaldas and another, Madhowji K and Co.

1013-08 Malvi H M and K, Kanayalal Hiralal and others vs Surajprasad Ramnarayen and another, Hiralal and Co, settled

1174-09 Chitnis M and K, Anaji Laxman Sakharkar vs Narotamdas Anandji Mansukhlal, J H and Co

37-10 Craigie B and Co, The Bank of India vs The Trimcumdas Mills Co. Payne and Co, Bhaishanker K and G

1046-09 In person, Sayed Mahbook Alikhan vs Syed Sardar Alikhan and others

1119-09 Raghavaya B and K Mangalore Ramrao vs Kikabhai Premchand and others, Edgelow G W and Co

1151-09 Raghavaya B and N The Ahmedabad New Edward Mfg Co vs Soojanmal Sooganmal, Pestonji R K & Co

16-10 Wadia G and Co E D Sassoon and Co vs Sidick Haji Hoosein, Edgelow, G W & Co

958-09 Madhowji K and Co Bala alias Rama Kamlia vs Gopal Nagoo Patel and others, in person, Madhowji K and Co Mirza M and M

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

75-11 Payne and Co Henriga H Payne and others vs Pirosha Nusserwanji Patel J R Patel and Co

1178-10 Payne and Co. Tirathdas Loonidram vs. Subhayasingh Divanchand Tyabji D and Co.

1107-10 In person Nowla Doona and Co. vs. Lieutenant D. Rathbourne, Little and Co.

929-09 Madhowji K and C Khubchand Multanchand vs Kastwichand Budhmal Hiralal and Co

895-09 Bicknell M and R Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons vs Adamji Vulliji Jehangir and S

130-11 Madhowji K and C Damodar Anandji vs Mulji Pradhan and another Ardeshir H D and Co.

575-10 Edgelow G W and Co, Nemtullabhai widow and others vs Goolamalli Jiwanji Panchmariwalla Payne and Co.

98-06 Crawford B and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Sallay Mahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani Payne and Co.

1034-09 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs. Gordhandas Khatao and others Craigie B. and Co. Mansukhlal J.H. and Co. Jehangir and S.

1026-09 Captain and V. Mahomed Hussain Tharia Topan vs. Heerjibhoy Cawasji Gheewala Motichand and D

745-09 Captain and V Goolam Hoosein Tharia Topan vs Heerjibhoy Cawasji Gheewala Motichand and D

653-09 D J Mantri Harichandra Bhasker and others vs Krishnarao Balkrishnaji and another Daphtari F and D Little and Co

1008-09 Ardeshir H D and Co Manbai widow vs Goolam Hussein and others Captain and V Payne and Co Matubhai J, and M

1088-09 Motichand and D Messrs Ghelabhoy Liladhur and Co vs Makunji Depar J R Patel and Co

959-09 Bicknell M and K Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia vs Messrs Thakurdas and Co Thakurdas and Co.

1043-09 Thakurdas and Co Pragji Ambaji Mistri vs Tribhovandas Virjivandas Wadia G and Co.

1100-09 Mirza M and M Goolam Hoosein bin Mahomed Ali bin Abdula Mahomed Azimkasmiri and another vs Fatmabai and others Crawford B and Co.

1002-09 Captain V Khatoobai vs Jiloobai widow and others Chitnis M and K.

998-09 Tyabji D and Co Ardeshir Cursetji Powalla vs Cowasji Sorabji Minibeck Jehangir and S.

441] Malvi H M and R Goordgal Gagabhai vs Narotamdas Gordhandas. and another, Payne and Co.

283-09 Madhowji K and C R Sethna vs Lakhmidas Haridas Purshotam Little and Co Not to be called on before 20th March 1911

155-09 Tyabji D and Co Madhowrao Shivshankar and others Harischandra Sooderlal and others Ardeshir H D and Co Edgelow G W and Co

946-09 Payne and Co Essajee Gulabhchand and Co vs Porte Shivnarayen Sundasukdas and others Edgelow G W and Co

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

For Consent Decree.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

930-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Haridas Lalji vs Narotam Raghowji and another, Bicknel M and R Ardeshir H D and Co.

For Further Directions and Cost on Commissioner's Report.

521-10 Payne and Co Choggmal Gulabchand and Co vs Dawoodbhoy Chandabhoy and another Ardeshir H D and Cd.

Long Causes.

1143-09 Craigie B and C Hirabai widow vr Gomtibai widow and another Dikshih D and S

46-11 Maharaja K and Co Bhaishankar Nanabhai and others vs Morarji Keshavi, Edgelow G W and Co.

830-09 Matubhai J and M Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh vs Manilal Maganlal Mehta, Edgelow G W and Co

930-09 Thakurdas and Co Fatmabai vs Mohurrumbai widow and others, Judah and S Smetham B and Co, Jehangir G and B

575-09 Edgelow G W and Co Madhowrao Ramchandra Ghaginde vs Balwant Ramchandra Soman, Shroff D and D

31-09 Tyabji D and Co Moteebai vs Choonilal Pitamber and others Ardeshir H D and Co Little and Co

805-09 Malvi H M and R Ahmed Nozzer Mahomed Fatehally and another vs Kunjbehari Ramnarayen and others, Captain and V

580-09 Malvi H M and R Harnandroi Fulchand vs Uttamchand Hushianmal M B Chotia.

947-08 Madhowji, K and Co Fulchand Serowji and others vs Sagarnat Serowji and others Malvi H and M and R.

1155-09 Chitnis M and M Mangesh Balkrishna Kolaskar vs The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co Ltd Ardeshir H D and Co

Before the Honourable Mr JUSTICE ROBERTSON.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

505-10 Motichand and D The Industria Ld vs Tyebhai Musaji and Bros.

822-10 Malvi H M and R Ichwardas Jankindas and others vs Lulumal Gangaprasad and others Ardeshir H D and Co.

1028-10 In person Ahmed Gangji vs Bhawooram Ramchandra.

15-11 Hiralal and Co Narmadashankar and Dayal vs Laxmadas Champalal and another Tyabji D and Co.

69-11 Shamraom and H Bai Naval vs Thakorelal Harilal Desai and others T A Gandhi.

74-11 Mirza M and H Maxime Gerard vs Nazindas Ranchordas Shroff Jehangir and S.

86-11 M B Chotia Jethabai Dipchand vs Bai Jaiday widow

87-11 Tyabji D and Co Gopalji Vishram vs Padamsey Rajpar and O B

97-12 S B Mehta Abdoolali Mahomedali vs Kazet Esmail Mehritaur M B Chotia

111-11 T A Gandhi Dwarkadas Gangadas vs Piram Mirja Hasam Ardeshir H D and Co

117-11 M D Chotia Jethabhai Dipchand vs Laxmi das Tulsidas Jamshedji R and D

134-11 T A Gandhi Koshibai widow vs Narayan Ramji and others

158-11 Little and Co Charles Browne vs Goolamally Jeevajee and Co

163-11 Motichand and D Kupaji Dotaji and Co vs Memon Ismail Ahmed

167-11 Mehta and D Haji Hoosein Haji Vyadtna vs Yusufalli Kikaboi Shamsudin

171-11 Mulla and M Akbarally Noosaji Raja Burjorji Sorabji Madan

Long Causes.

2-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Muncherji Pestonji Choksi vs The Municipal Commr for the City of Bombay Crawford B and Co

564-09 Shroff D and D Venja Dharsey vs Dharsey Nanji and others Daphtary F and D Mehta and D

Before the PROTHONOTARY.

For investigation Pauperism.

4-11 In person Gondham Gopal Soni vs Pestonji Dadabhai Bhandara and others Edgelow G W and Co S B Mehta

5-11 In person Goolam Hoosein Ally Mahomed Safi Yusuf

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—34 bales wool, M Cassum ; 11 bales wool, N Goculdas ; 8 bales wool, P Pragji ; 82 bales wool, Valubdas Tejpal ; 180 bales wool Narsy Khatav; 81 bales wool, S Gambhichand; 71 bales wool, M Balia ; 234 bales wool, D Koondamal; 450 cwts wheat flour and 175 cwts gram flour 150 cwts myrabollams, 131 cwts methiseed, Gopalji Ramji; 44 bales wool, T Chumandas ; 2 bales silk waste Alexandra De Suiza and Co; 5,362, cwts myrabollams, A Khimji ; 62 bales wool Esmail Dossa and Co ; 4,000 cwts bone meal E. E. Nanji ; 88 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 5 bales wool, G Jetha and Co ; 17 bales wool, R Punemchand ; 199 bales wool, D Koondanmal; 52 bales wool, B Tulsackchand ; 89 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 19 bales wool, and 1 bale goat hair, C Nanji and Co ; 100 cwts nigerseed, Baner and Krause ; 20 bales wool, 36 bales goat hair, A H Muhomed and Co ; 71 bales wool, M Balia.

City of Benares s—50 bales hemp, F Khubchand ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Ebji Oomersy.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—50 cwts kismish, Ahmed Husein and Co; 57 cwts turmeric, 200 cwts mix vomica, R Jewandas and Co ; 2 cases opium, P and O Co.

Persia s—40 bales cotton and woollen cutting, M Samji ; 29 bales skins, 16 bales cow hides R M Kooka ; 38 bales cow hides and 27 balesskins, M J Joomabhai and Co ; 343 cwts almond seed M H Dehdasty ; 8 cases bristles and 3 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co ; 71 casks skins, Nizamudin and Co ; 23 bales skin, E H Mahomed and Co ; 25 bales cow hides H Oomer and H Moosa; 2,400 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Umsinga s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, 200 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Pearlmoor s—154 bales hemp, F Khoobchand ; 60 bales hemp, Ebji Oomersy; 2,500 cwts nigerseed A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—300 cwts gingellyseed and 123 cwts gram, G Ramji ; 360 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 60 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

Clan Macfarlane s—56,280 cwts wheat and 60,000 cwts castorseed and 1,000 cwts minionseed and 1,500 cwts rapeseed 1,060 cwts teelseed 22,493 groundnuts, Ralli Bros ; 500 tons manganese ore, Schroder Smidt and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arcadia s—1 bale woollen car and pets, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

City of Benares s—150 bales cotton, E S Spinner and Co.

Olympia s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar ; 1,885 bales cottonseed, M Nathoobboy and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—300 cwts nigerseed, Baner and Krause.

FOR HAVRE.

Kratos s—500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros ; 62 cwts olibanum, M Jeejeebhoy.

Siberene s—2,100 bales cotton, Prier de Soane.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—6 bales twist, Sassoon J David.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 4,000, cwts linseed, K Dewchand and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co ; 375 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

King Arthur s—2,040 cwts castorseed, N Lallubhoy ; 2.000 cwts castorseed and 2,000 cwts groundnuts, H Maganlal ; 2,115 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Pearlmoor s—285 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,204 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Siberiene s—350 bales cotton Prier de Soane; 320 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co 400 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Clan Macfarlane s—11 cases olibanum, M Jeejeebhoy ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Tullochmoor s—400 tons manganese ore, Schroder Smidt and Co.

Burnfield s—2,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis ; 8,008 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 9,460 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 16,000 cwts linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed B S Lloyd and Co ; 5,001 cwts linseed, 600 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lichtenfels s—303 bales cotton, 5,300 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 750 cwts myrabollams, Parekh Bros and Co; and 1 bale woollen carpets, Allen Bros.

Gutenfels s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, 2,001 cwts linseed, K Keshowji and Co ; 150 bales hemp, H Govindji ; 643 bales cottonfly W Wolf and Sons ; 990 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—2,080 cwts linseed Killick Nixon and Co 330 bales cotton, Glade and Co: 1,430 bales cotton. A Blascheck and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams Parekh Brothers and Co ; 110 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 1,001 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Khosrau s—50 cwts tamarind M Somji.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—100 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co; 2.000 cwts linseed and 300 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Gutenfels s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Colombo Maru s—1,250 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji ; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

China s—500 cwts onion, R E Dadachandji ; 200 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 800 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China s—850 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 950 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Colombo Maru s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

Assaye s—250 bales twist, C Bomonji and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

China s—827 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha ; 25 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

China s—154 bales cotton. The M B Kaisha.

Colombo Maru s—100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR MOJI.

China s—25 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Colombo Maru s—304 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha ; 200 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Colombo Maru s—500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros : 400 bales cotton, Framji Sons and Co ; 2,000 cwts oil cakes, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, B Jairaj and Co ; 500 bales cotton, K Dewraj and Co; 200 bales cotton, B Jairaj and Co ; 300 bales cotton, M Rajaram and Co ; 1,500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

China s—300 bales cotton, D D Currance and Co ; 1,380 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha ; 450 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 300 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

What About That Dandruff?

There is just this much about it: Dandruff is a germ disease, is most untidy, annoying, and leads to baldness. When chronic, it is very stubborn but surely yields to thorough and energetic treatment. All germs must be destroyed, the scalp must be restored to health. Here is the remedy: Ayer's Hair Vigor. Ask your doctor about using it.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

DOES NOT COLOR THE HAIR

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE "FULLER" ELECTRIC GEYSER gives an instantaneous supply of HOT WATER for Baths, Lavatories, &c.

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MOTOR ACCESSORIES "FULLER"

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It is fully charged in the morning.

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Tired Feeling?

Prof. JAMES' Electro-Tonic Pearls,

The ideal, natural, positive remedy for that tired feeling.

Gives a good appetite, makes you strong. Makes you feel good and look good.

Makes rich, red blood.

Builds up run down systems, increases vital force, clears mentality.

Corrects all faults of stomach, blood, liver and bowels.

The finest tonic medicine for old and young.

For workers or thinkers.

For students and the aged.

A very pleasant medicine that any one can take.

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Rs. 5-8-0 for 3 bottles.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H.M. Outbush sailed yesterday for Karachi, &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Waitemata, 3,459 tons, Captain S. Vent, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Madura 1,273 tons, Captain A. P. Logan, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Braziliana, 2,438 tons, captain J. Snowden, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The steamer E. S. Embericos 2,670 tons, Captain A. G. Emberios sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Nawab 2,041 tons Captain G. F. Elliott will leave here to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Sofala 3,436 tons Captain J. G Bowmann left here yesterday for Galle for order with a general cargo.

The steamer Belle of France, 2,468 tons Captain J. P. Cargill sailed yesterday for Rangoon with ballast.

The steamer Errington Court, 2,781 tons, Captain J.W. Gleghorn, arrived here yesterday from Buenos Aires, February 5, via Mormugoa, with a cargo of manganese ore.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Hyacinth ... Capt J D Dick R N ...Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast......Lt Comdr Hon R O B Bridgeman Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx ....Comdr J Harvey R N......Special Service Steamer
R M S Elphinstone ....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
R I M S General Brackenbury ......Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer
R I M S Hardinge.......................Capt Luck R I M
R I M S Dufferin .....Capt Huddleston......R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 20.

Assaye.....4459 Jones	China		P & O Co
Bahadur.....1936 Mackinnon			T Morrison & Co
Birmingham ......2812 Carter			T Morrison & Co
Budris...1613 Jones			B & P S N Co
Burrsfield.....2615 Blackmore			J Mackintosh & Co
Dumra .....762 Manley			M M & Co
Dwarka..........759 Mazon			M M & Co
Errington Court...278 Gleghorn			W & A Graham & Co
Fakhri ....2555 Pigot			E Tajbhoy
Fenny Lodge......2075 English			
Gymeric ......2558 Williams			E Tajbhoy
Majidi ....1857 Newby			B & P S N Co
Norfolk ....2503 Buckley			Greaves Cotton & Co
Pentakota ......2209 Cole			M Mackenzie & Co
Rahmani ....1871 Coleis	Calcutta		B & P S N Co
Saifi ....602 Baldwin			B & P S N Co
Shah Jehan ......2566 Born			Shah S N Co
Warora..........2564 Maude		N F	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Hidalgo	2760	Croft	Hull via Karachi	21-3	J Finlay & Co
B Colombo Maru	2920	Comlus	Kobe	26-3	N Y Kaisha
C & E City of Benares	4465	Killott	Liverpool via Karachi	21-3	K Nixon and Co
D & E Clan Maclean	2952	Williamson	Dunkirk	23-3	J F & Co
F Lord Kelvin	2155	Gibbon	N F		N F K Nixon & Co
G Tullochmoor	2251	Johnstone	Dunkirk	25-3	W & A Graham & Co
K King Arthur	2559	Alkinson	Hull	25-3	W & A Graham & Co
M Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Genoa	20-3	B & P S N Co
N Lichtenfels	3525	Wittenberg	Hamburg via Karachi	22-3	W & A G & Co
O Tug Turmah	30	Mahomed	Stream	22-3	J F K
P Siberian	2312	Orme	Dunkirk	25-3	B & P S N Co
Q Umsinga	1869	Robertson	Middlesbro	21-3	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
1 Pearlmoor	2576	Moffett	Dunkirk	23-3	J Mackintosh & Co
2 Olympia	2369	Mitchell	Liverpool	26-3	W & A Graham & Co
3 Clan Macfarlane	3575	Price	Marseilles	4-4	J Finlay & Co
4 Africa	2565	Seberich	Trieste	1-4	A L S N Co
6 Gullenfels	3551	Franzius	Karachi	1-4	W & A Graham & Co
8 Ismaila	3381	Rose	Calcutta	21-3	M M & Co
9 Arcadia	3514	Barchaur	London	22-3	P & O Co
10 & 11 Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp, &c	28-3	M M & Co
13 Himalaya	3705	Spicer	Calcutta	22-3	P & O Co
15 Kretts	2139	Reict	Rotterdam	31-3	W & A G & Co
16 Sandown	2466	Scott	Dunkirk	31-3	J Mackintosh & Co

H W P D

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Courland	760	Ebrahim	Gulf Port	23-3	Bo S N Co Ld
Markgraf	2325	Tule	Zanzibar	22-3	A S & Co
Ponani	552	Hoosein	B'nager	22-3	Bo S N Co Ld

Offside K

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
England	2471	Fancy	Antwerp	1-4	W & A G & Co

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Errington Court	Gleghorn...	B Aires, Feb 5

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Linga	Outbush	Karachi
	Sofala	Bowmann	Galle
	Belle of France	Cargill	Rangoon
	Waitemata	Vent	Calcutta
	E S Embericos	Emberias	Marseilles
	Madura	Logan	Persian Gulf
	Braziliana	Snowden	Calcutta

The steamer Nawab, Elliot, for Calcutta &c. obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Assaye for China.
" Gutenfels, for Hamburg.
" Errington Court, for Liverpool.
" Lord Kelvin, for Liverpool.
" China, for China.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	From
14	Clan Cameron	Coast
15	Drumcraig	Pondicherry
16	Northbrook	Rangoon
16	Hesperides	Colombo
16	Fultala	Bombay
16	Hesperides	Colombo

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Nippon, from Japan left Colombo on the 19th instant, and is due here on 22nd instant morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Caledonien, left Aden for Bombay on 18th instant and she is expected here on 23rd instant at 10 a.m.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Umsinga," March 21.

The Natal Line steamer "Umsinga," will sail from Q shed, Princes Dock to-night with the following passengers Medical inspection will be alongside the ship at 6-15 p.m. sharp.

Atkin, Mr F S
Baldwin, Mrs
Baldwin, 2 Misses
Brattain, Mr S S
Brattain, Mrs
Beatty, Mrs
Christie, Mrs
Dox, Mrs St J A and child
Drummond, Miss E A P
Barratt, Mr O L
Johnson, Miss M E
Jefferies, Capt H St
Lind, Miss H
Minnitt, Mr A
Minnitt, Mrs and child
McClellan, Mrs
Nevill, Mrs D M and child
Petts, Mrs E L B
Redhead, Mr A E
Redhead, Mrs child and infant
Robert, Mrs M
Robert, 2 Misses
Scott, Mr L O'Conner
Scott, Mrs O'Conner child and infant
Wallis, Mr

At Albge, on the Black Sea, an avalanche destroyed a school house. Subsequently the dead bodies of 12 boys and six adults were found amogn the ruins of the building.

Bombay Gazette.

SPLENDID SERIES OF EIGHT

CORONATION ARTICLES,

By a Brilliant Triumvirate :—

The DUKE of ARGYLL

Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES

Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

May 6th—The Royal Dynasty

May 13th—The Crown and Regalia

May 20th—Robes and Coronets for the Coronation

May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers

June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony

By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs. Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland ; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland ; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

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White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg	4 8 0	per two tins.
125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

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Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

***All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

"EX-CHAIRMAN."—The subject has been fully threshed out.

"NEMESIS."—When Napoleon forsook Josephine his downfall began.

"ABKHARI."—Three cases in six months.

"H. P. M."—But for the establishment of your Bench, it would have been necessary to appoint at least two stipendiaries.—If you have erred in law, the fault lies with the Judicial Clerk, who is supposed to be acquainted with the section.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 21st March, 1911.

DERIDING RELIGION.

A CASE, unique in the legal annals of China, was disposed of by Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, in His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court at Shanghai, three weeks ago, which may be profitably referred to here as it affects people of all sects and creeds to some considerable extent. It was a case in which an individual of the name of Jackson, a British Indian subject, was charged with that he, in January last at Dairen and Chefoo, did "publicly deride, mock and insult the Christian religion, being a religion observed within China, contrary to Article 76 of the China and Korea Order in Council of 1904." By this Order in Council, which sought to restrain people from causing disturbances and exasperating individuals holding different religious views from their own, it is provided that, if a British subject publicly derides, mocks, or insults any religion established within China or Korea, or publicly offers insult to any religious service, feast or ceremony established or kept in any part of these dominions, or to any place of worship, tomb or sanctuary belonging to any religion established or observed within these dominions, or to ministers or professors thereof ; or publicly and wilfully commits on any act tending to bring them into hatred, ridicule or contempt and thereby provoke a breach of the peace, shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction thereof, liable to imprisonment not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour—with or without fine not exceeding £50, or to a fine alone not exceeding that sum. Considering the number of breaches of the peace of a serious kind which religious feuds have caused in China, the Order in Council was absolutely necessary and as the Chinese practice many religions, Christianity to an ever-increasing extent being included, Christianity was protected as well as Confucianism. But it was certainly never anticipated that a Christian would be one of the first to be brought up for ridiculing the faith in which he was born and probably baptized.

In support of the charge pamphlets, printed in Chinese characters, were put in and translated. These, it appeared, had been dictated to a Chinese amanuensis, who was far from being competent to undertake the task imposed upon him. Nevertheless, the offender Jackson derided both religion and missionaries in these documents. In the first put in, it was stated "Recently in England, many rationalist books of different kinds have been made. One of them says—A man who had visited China looked upon the Roman Catholic and Protestant religions as superstitious and false. He met one of the Roman Catholic missionaries who had come from abroad to China and established a church, who had never learnt Chinese, but yet could speak the language. On another occasion, he said that fish which comes out of the water could understand him. Surely this makes it clear that the religion is simply superstitious or deceit ; yet many people in foreign countries believe in this man. Yet another missionary said that he had been in China over twenty years and that not a single Chinaman ever believed in him." Proceeding, Jackson alleged that the Tai-ping rebels, in a former time, had genuine faith in the Protestant religion and whenever they met the non-Christian Chinese, they killed very many of them and burnt very many of their houses. Does not this, he asked, "make it clear that the Christian religion is a superstitious and violent one ? In foreign countries those who did not believe in this religion were massacred in thousands." Then again, he asserted that the Protestant church by violent methods has obtained a large amount of money. During the last 300 years the Pope of Rome, following the methods of the Protestants, obtained money from the Kings of France three times a year. Now the Roman Catholic Church has possessed itself of a large amount of money and has become exceedingly wealthy. Nowadays there is a foolish man in China to a (or the) Catholic missionary (or-ies) who has (or have) thus become exceedingly wealthy ; thereafter the foolish man becomes poorer and poorer day by day ; he is truly a fool. During the Boxer troubles the Chinese knew that the Protestant and Roman Catholic religions were superstitious and false, and that their Chinese fellow-countrymen had no way to get rid of these two religions; therefore they took their swords and massacred a large number of missionaries. When the foreign countries heard about this they sent their troops here, and on these reaching Peking China was afraid and fled. Is not this utterly disgraceful ? If China seeks a way to get rid of the Roman Catholic and Protestant religions; very many books of the two religions have now been translated; Chinese who read them do not know that there are false passages in them" and so forth. On this evidence the accused was rightly found guilty of deriding the Christian religion.

Jackson, who was employed as a drug traveller by the Doctor Williams Medicine Co., was dismissed from his post by the manager of the firm when the pamphlets were brought to his notice. Nevertheless the Crown took up the prosecution, an offence having been committed against the law. The accused declared he had no intention of causing a breach of the peace or of stirring up tumult, but merely wished to disseminate rationalist opinions. Lord Curzon and Mr. Alexander Michie were quoted for the defence, but if their remarks were not complimentary to missionaries they contained nothing to support the observations of Jackson; nor was a quotation from Sir Hiram Maxim as to the want of veracity in missionaries, held to justify his sweeping strictures. Four days were occupied in the hearing of this case and at the end of the time Sir Havilland de Sausmarez bound over the accused in his own recognizance of five hundred dollars not to offend again and to pay the costs, a hundred dollars. He considered the accused silly rather than wicked; but it was one of those cases in which the religious susceptibilities of certain classes were invaded, and it was therefore one of those cases which required great circumspection in dealing with and patience in giving weight to the motives which influenced the accused, and especially and more particularly perhaps than anything else the circumstances in which the criminal act was committed. In England—and it is English law which generally is administered by the Shanghai Court—a case of this kind, if it were dealt with at all, would be dealt with under the somewhat antiquely-named crime of blasphemous libel, and it was suggested by counsel for the defendant that that would be the proper mode of proceeding in the Court. The cognizance which is taken of blasphemous libel in England by the courts is not in any way in its spiritual or religious aspect, but in so far as it affects the peace, order and good government of the society in which it is uttered or published. The difference of the society in China and in England shows that considerations would apply in dealing with analogous matters in the East which would not apply in England. Again the court was a court for all British subjects. It is a court established in a non-Christian land, and it has to deal exclusively with British subjects of all religions. The Order in Council makes no distinction whatever as to religion, so long as it is established or observed in China or Korea. Its terms apply to all, and we notice that Sir Havilland de Sausmarez laid stress upon the point, adding that though there have been no prosecutions under it of missionaries, there are cases in which it has been brought to the knowledge of an over-zealous person who with too much zeal has sought to urge his propaganda in an illegal way. These persons have given warning and it is to be hoped that their colleagues in other oriental countries may apply the lesson, which in some instances that have come to our knowledge, appears to be needed.

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PIONEERS OF FEMALE EDUCATION. THE Students' Literary and Scientific Society has not been much in evidence during recent years, because what little literary and scientific work that has been done in our city is carried on by other agencies. But it still carries on with some vigour one main branch of its work, namely, female education, and this deserves all the recognition that the Governor's presence at the prize distribution of its girls' schools gave it. The Society has a very interesting origin, inasmuch as it was founded by the students and assistant teachers who also had been students of the Elphinstone Institution for the dissemination among others of that knowledge which they had themselves tasted under the English professors of that Institution. They not only aimed at self-improvement, but at the improvement of their less fortunate countrymen and also country-women. The latter were specially their care, and they sought by various means to benefit their ignorant sisters. Lectures on popular literary and scientific subjects before them and cheap tracts and periodicals which they could read at home were some of the means they employed in the course of the Society's existence. But from the very beginning they established schools for them where they could be taught the essentials of knowledge in reading and writing, and be thus prepared for profiting by lectures and by books and periodicals specially written for them. The influence of a sympathetic teacher, Dr. Patton, Professor of Science at the Institution, mainly urged the students in all these exertions. He promoted the establishment of their society, and infused into them what his Excellency well characterized as the true missionary spirit for disseminating knowledge and sharing its benefits with others not so favourably situated as themselves. The great influence of Dr. Patton and the other teachers at the Elphinstone Institution of those days is seen and felt not only in the direct educational efforts of their pupils, but also in the collateral efforts for the improvement and enlightenment of their fellow-citizens which these teachers mainly inspired by their teaching and encouraged with all the means in their power. Dr. Patton unfortunately died a premature death at sea while returning home for a short trip to recruit his health three years after the formation of the Students' Society; but his example and inspiration remains to the present day in the good work of his pupils, some of whom still survive at an advanced age like Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. Hormasji, late Judge of the Small Cause Court and Mr. Pestonji Jehangir, and in the several institutions which he helped them to establish on a firm basis. Besides this Society, Dr. Patton also promoted the formation by his pupils of the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge on the model of its more distinguished English contemporary, which still flourishes and gave material help in the establishment by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and others of the *Rast Goftar*, the first native weekly paper on an improved model.

Teachers like Dr. Patton and the early Elphinstone Professors are what is most wanted in these days, when so much is said about the shortcomings of Indian students and the loss of touch between them and their professors. Patton and Harkness, Reid and Sinclair are still gratefully remembered and reversed by the older generation of educated Indians in our city and Presidency because they took personal interest in their pupils, sympathised with all their legitimate aspirations of doing good to themselves and their countrymen, aided most materially in all their movements, in short, took a broad and comprehensive view of their duties as teachers and did not suppose that these duties began and ended with their formal lessons and lectures in class. Of how many societies founded during the last twenty or thirty years can it be said that professors were their main promoters just as Patton was the main promoter of this Students' Literary Society of 1848 for the improvement of their countrymen and women? It is a pity that the report of the Society read before His Excellency, while it referred briefly to its foundation, contained no reference however brief to the good Englishman, or rather Irishman, as the land of Erin must claim Patton as her own, who must be called its founder, for the band of students were first brought together in this Society under his inspiration. The necessity of promoting female education Patton specially urged on his young pupils, and it was his teaching mainly which led those early enthusiasts of 1848 to open their first girls' schools in the verandahs of ground-floors of houses in the native streets and such other humble places and to teach in them themselves gratis of course, in the evenings when their own tiresome school work was over. The present generation has much to be grateful for to the public-spirited students of sixty years ago who laid the foundations of female education of which they are now tasting the fruits.

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INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION. LARGE movements in Britain rarely fail to find eventually some reflection in Indian policy, and therefore we may welcome in India the organisation at Home of a "National Industrial Education League." Not that there is any necessity at the moment for impressing upon our local Government the needs of this Presidency for greater facility in this direction ; Sir George Clarke's assurance, the other afternoon, that an extension of industrial education is desired by Government, shows us that the need has not been overlooked, and that though the more urgent claims of primary education obscure the outlook in more advanced stages, something will be done as soon as Government can find means at its disposal. The agitation however, of societies, such as that which was formed the other day in London, served the purpose of keeping a question in view not only of Governments but of the people, and occasionally has the happy effect of stimulating gifts from wealthy philanthropists. The Industrial Education League, which was inaugurated with a special letter of sympathy from the King, has for its object the establishment of industrial, professional commercial training into which all children should pass as a "matter of course," and which would fill a prominent gap in the English educational system. The society has started on its way with the best wishes of the leaders of both political parties in the realm, and the support of educationists of the front rank, and it is difficult to imagine that it can do anything but good. However, it is rather curious to find the "Manchester Guardian" suggesting that it means the introduction of the caste system into England "by fixing for every man at an early age his trade and station in life." The "caste system" is already established as far as it ever can be in Britain as a Lancashireman might know. The Lancashire boy goes into a mill not so much because his father and his father's father went there before him, but because the mill in his case, offers the only means of employment. It is environment, which in most cases decides the circumstances of a working lad's later life and an organised connected system of technical education will intensify no caste system, but will certainly go to save the ne'er-do-well who drifts from one trade to another because he is fitted for none. Above all, it will make the average British workman more efficient and will strengthen the back bone of British industry. The "Manchester Guardian" wails that the boys' first need is general education, of which they have not yet had enough. Our impression is that that is just what they have had too much of and a little preliminary training which will fit them for their trade will make them better workers and happier men. Bombay Presidency however, will certainly not give grounds for the same complaint. It is the claims of general education, in its elementary form, which absorbs all the funds which Government has available. At the same time, it is unfortunate that industrial education has to be neglected, and the philanthropist who would aim at helping the true "Swadeshi" will here find the outlet for his charity.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer "Caledonia," with the outward Mails of the 10th instant, left Aden, 4 p.m., at on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a.m., on Friday next.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

COMMONWEALTH MILITARY FORCES.

New Settlements.

IMMIGRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, MARCH 6.

To say that amazement was caused in military circles by the news concerning the compulsory retirement of a large number of senior officers would be a mild term—consternation would be more appropriate. This applies equally to those who are not immediately concerned as to those who have to retire. It was the first intimation that the letter had received. There being no retiring allowance the sudden reduction of the retiring age is regarded as harsh and unjust. "Suppose," said one officer, "that a man looking forward to retirement at 62 makes provision every year for his after life, and he is suddenly turned out at 58. He not only loses his salary for four years, but he also loses four years' opportunity to add to his after life fund." The officers concerned seem to have no legal remedy, as section 13 of the new Defence Act provides that no appointment or promotion shall create a civil contract. In the absence of the Prime Miniter (Mr. Fisher) and the Minister for Defence (Mr. Pearce), neither Mr. Frazer nor Mr. Tudor was prepared to discuss the possibility of any special allowances being made. There have, however, been precedents for such payments. Colonel Tom Price was not given compensation, but his service was extended for two years. In the cases of Lieut.-Colonels Murray, Otter, and Baynes compensation was paid at the rate of one month's salary for every year of service. Similar compensation was paid to several senior non-commissioned officers. It appears that in deciding to get the new regulations passed by the Executive Council, Mr. Pearce acted in direct opposition to the advice of the Military Board. During Mr. Joseph Cook's term of office as Minister for Defence, the Military Board recommended a reduction of the retiring ages. To that Mr. Cook replied that he had in view a general scheme of superannuation allowances and suggested that the matter should stand over. The board agreed with him that retirement without compensation would be harsh and unjust and did not press its recommendation for the immediate reduction of the retiring ages. Three or four months ago the Inspector-General (Major-General Kirkpatrick) presented a memorandum to the Minister for Defence asking for an opinion on the retiring ages. The board, having had cogent reasons against its previous recommandation declined to confirm them. Mr. Pearce, however, chose to follow the advice of the Inspector-General against that of the board, and at his request Cabinet approved of the new retiring ages. There is a strong feeling among the senior officers that a big mistake has been made and it is known that the board sent in special reasons for retaining the services of experienced officers at the present juncture. The desirableness of giving younger men an opportunity was not questioned, but in the present transitory state of the forces it was thought well to have the work supervised by men of experience. Practically the board objected to change horses while crossing the stream. Mr. Pearce did nothing for three months after the board's refusal to endorse General Kirkpatrick's recommendation, and then suddenly sprang this surprise on the service. The ages for retirement are fixed as follows :—Major-general, 62 years ; colonel, 58 years ; lieut-colonel, 55 years ; major, 55 years ; captain 50 years ; lieutenant, 48 years ; quarter-masters, staff clerks, warrant officers, etc., 60 years ; non-commissioned officers, 60 years ; and men, 55 years. Mr. Pearce left for Western Australia immediately the regulation was passed ; consequently it is impossible for complaints to be investigated for the present.

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER.

The Minister for Defence (Mr. Pearce) says that the report concerning the proposed retirements of military officers is misleading, as it is not intended to take the drastic steps indicated. The new regulations would only affect four officers of the administrative and instructional staff this year, those being Colonel Lyster, Commandant of Queensland, aged 60 years; Colonel Stanley, Commandant of Victoria aged 59 years; Lieut.-Colonel Lee, Commandant of South Australia, aged 57 years; and Lieut.-Colonel Bartlett, New South Wales A. and I. Staff. Colonel Lyster would retire in June, and the others would terminate their connection with the department in October. Continuing, the Minister said that the public were overlooking a very important fact in connection with their criticism of the new regulations. The clause in the old regulations which provided power for the Minister to exercise his right to extend the period of service in individual cases still existed and would be exercised according to their merit and the efficiency of the services of the individual. The intention was to maintain the personnel of the army in time of peace on a footing to the requirements in war time, and those who were to have command of men must be physically fit to take the field. With the object of maintaining a high standard of physical fitness it was also provided that in future all the officers of the permanent staff were to submit themselves annually to a medical examination, while each militia officer would have to be examined before each promotion to higher rank. The reduction in the periods of service were, after all, not very severe, as it was only putting the standard of the age limit on a level footing with that of the British army. Under the regulations the period of service for colonels had been reduced by two years and for captains to three years.

TRAINING OF JUNIOR CADETS.

Regulations under the new Defence Act dealing with the training of junior cadets were passed at a meeting of the Federal Executive Council yesterday. The area officers are to notify the times and places of medical inspections by notice posted at post offices. Those cadets residing within exempt areas, or at a distance of over three miles from a place of training and not attending a school where training is authorized, may be temporarily exempted from attending for medical inspection. The prescribed training for junior cadets is:—(a) Physical training to be carried out on each school day for not less than 15 minutes; (b) elementary marching drill; (c) miniature rifle shooting; (d) swimming; (e) running exercise in organised games; (f) first aid. The area officers are to arrange for the physical training of junior cadets not attending school, but in such a way as not to interfere with the ordinary hours of employment of such boys. The training will consist of evening drills and drills on weekly half-holidays. The training is to be carried out by masters of schools and by members of the administrative and instructional staff and area officers. All junior cadets are to be inspected annually by the district commandant during the first annual training. In the years 1911 and 1912 the training of all schools in which the prescribed courses are followed will be accepted as sufficicent. Boys not attending school will be required to attend for training under military instructors at times and places to be arranged. The masters in schools in which junior cadet training is carried out to the satisfaction of the district commandant, and who have qualified by examination as officers of the defence forces or of senior cadets, or at special schools of instructions, may be appointed officers of junior cadets. Officers of cadets who qualify for their rank under the syllabus, and conditions which apply to officers of the citizen forces may be granted substantive commissions, and shown on the reserve of officers' list of the citizen forces. An allowance may be paid each year to the headmasters of approved schools, or in the case of junior cadets not attending school to an officer in the case of schools at the rate of 4s. per efficient junior cadet, and in the case of boys not attending schools at the rate of 1s. per efficient. In the case of a school the allowance may be expended on rifle ranges, ammunition, printing, etc. Lads not attending school are to get free ammunition. No portion of these allowances is to be expended on rifle ranges. Instructors of physical training are to be paid as follows :—Chief instructor (honorary major), £450 to £550 ; instructors (honorary captain), £325 to £400 ; assistant intrucstors (lieutenant), £250 to £300 a year.

NEW SETTLERS.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands (Hon. C. Vaughan) while in Melbourne, last week, in company with the newly-appointed immigration officer (Mr. Field) made some enquiries into the methods adopted there of dealing with immigrants. Speaking to a representative yesterday, Mr. Vaughan said:—"I interviewed Mr. McKenzie, the Minister for Lands and Immigration, and also Mr. Allen, who has control of the Immigration Department. I might say that the department was only started some nine months ago. It then had a staff of three, but now there is a staff of 11 employed. The immigrants who are coming to Victoria can be divided into two classes, namely, as assisted immigrants and nominated immigrants. The former consist largely of those who are coming out in consequence of the McKenzie-Mead delegation. The State is not yet dealing with domestics, but the subject is under consideration. There is a difficulty in getting suitable domestic servants from England as the demand already exceeds the supply. This week some 620 immigrants will arrive in three boats. It has not yet been found necessary to take the step of chartering boats. On arriving in Melbourne, the immigrants are met by officers of the department. All the officers wear badges and are easily recognisable. Lady officers are attached to the staff for assisting women and children. The nominated immigrants are not boarded by the State as the nominators have to make the necessary arrangements for the case of their proteges. For assisted immigrants there is a home at Richmond, the charges there being 6d. a meal and 1/ for bed. The place is very comfortable and clean and almost pays for itself. The immigrants generally stay for a few days only, and then they either find work in the city or go into the country. The Government are doing their utmost to induce the immigrants to take up irrigated land. Working this land, it is found, requires less capital. With regard to agents in Great Britain, the capitation system has not been found to be a very great success, and it is not likely that we shall adopt it here. Advertising is the point that has to be considered, and there is a need of a good officer for this purpose. Victoria has found it necessary to send such on officer to England to attend to the business. With regard to land settlement, I enquired to the system adopted for clearing scrub. Traction engines had been tried, but were not a success. In some cases large areas are rolled and cleared, but frequently the farmer prefers to do the work himself. We shall probably contract to roll for the farmer when he desires it to be done, and the payment for this work can be spread over a series of years."

GRASPING VICTORIA.

The sharpest note of protest yet expressed by counsel engaged in the boundary dispute case before the High Court was sounded by Senator Sir Josiah Symon, K.C., who appears for South Australia. H[illegible] said that in 1883 the Government of Victoria w[illegible] to the South Australian Government that they f[illegible] to see any necessity for reopening the bou[illegible] question, but they were willing and anxious [illegible] mit a case to the Privy Council for the general [illegible] cation of the boundaries, of New South [illegible] South-Australia, and Victoria. In view of [illegible] however, that the area of Victoria—the s[illegible] extent of any of the colonies on the [illegible] continent—was already unduly restricte[illegible] therly direction, they could not give con[illegible] a proposal that might result in further [illegible] of its territory. That letter, said S[illegible] recalled to his mind a story he had [illegible] the characteristics of Englishmen, [illegible] Scotchmen. An Irishman would alight [illegible] carriage and forget his luggage. An Eng[illegible] take his luggage when he got out, bu[illegible] would take not only his own luggage, [illegible] he could lay his hands on. (Laughter.) [illegible] was the Scotchman. (Laughter.) Cons[illegible] discharge of public duty generally had good [illegible] but the South Australian boundary case now [illegible] ceeding before the High Court would seem to indicate an exception. If Captain C. J. Tyers, anxious to sustain his reputation as "a person of skill and experience in practical astronomy and geodetic operations," had not been too indifferent to check his operations at the estuary of the Glenelg River, a lot of trouble and expense would have been avoided. In 1839, the Governor of New South Wales (Sir George Gipps) sent Captain Syers, a naval officer, to the Glenelg to ascertain on which side of the river was situated the 141st deg. of east longitude. He fixed the line, and indicated it by a broad arrow marked in a bed of concrete. That might have satisfied any one except a naval officer of scientific attainments, but when the worthy captain returned to Melbourne he made more particular calculation, and discovered, so he thought, that he had planned the arrow two miles and 19 chains away from the true meridians. As a matter of fact the arrow was placed upon the meridian, or so close to it that the line would never have been disputed. Henry Wade, a surveyor, was appointed in 1846 by the Government of New South Wales to run a line along the meridian to define the boundary between the two colonies. Had he run the line from Tyers' arrow all would have been well, but he accepted Tyers' Melbourne calculation, and consequently fixed the boundary line over two miles to the west of the true meridian. That was "Wade's" line, which the High Court had heard so much about this week, and which had caused 40 years of worry to the Victorian and South Australian Governments and officials. So tired did Victoria grow of the contravery that the late Sir Thomas Bent, when Premier, offered South Australia £107,500 to abandon its claim, but it had been left for the High Court to forge the last link in the chain of events which followed the too conscientious efforts of Captain Tyer to fix the position of the elusive meridian. It will be a costly link, for it has been estimated that the barristers' briefs are marked at about £2,000 and that refreshers amount to about £200 a day. Those are by no means the only expenses.

ASIATICS IN THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

A deputation consisting of from 40 to 50 unemployed Chinese and Malays waited on the Government Resident at Port Darwin, on Monday, and asked for employment or rations. They pointed out that they were for the most part old residents, and that owing to the closing of the avenues of employment by the Government in mining, fishing, coolie labour on the wharf and in gardens, their means of sustenance have gone. The Resident expressed sympathy with them in their sufferings, and promised to lay the matter before the Minister of External Affairs. The Asiatic population are feeling most keenly the struggle for existence. Recently the coolies, who have for years discharged cargoes from ships on the wharfs, were replaced by Europeans, and now the fishing fleet upon which the local fish supply depends has been deprived of licenses to fish. The fish supply does not return much to the fishermen, but by combining fish preserving with poultry-raising and fruit-growing, a number of men, women, and children have earned a livelihood. These fisherfolk have now been thrown into a state of consternation by the receipt of notices that their dwellings and fishing camps along the foreshore must be removed within a month, and they state that if they cannot fish they must starve or break the law and thus be sent to gaol, where they will be fed. Unfortunately for local residents, no Europeans are coming forward to take up the fishing industry, and hence, while the harbour and rivers are teeming with fish, the town supply threatens to be ended. Three Europeans started upon the fishing industry last month, but after giving it three weeks' trial they abandoned the enterprise on the ground that there was not sufficient inducement to compensate them for the long hours and hardship entailed. As fish are cheap, and form an important part of the food of the Asiatic population, the ordinance which prevents them from fishing is likely to press more heavily on them than on the Europeans

THE WHITE SCOURGE.

The Inter-State Conference on Tuberculosis on Saturday, discussed the question of bovine tuberculosis, and its relation to the form of the human malady known as phthisis. The relationship between the two was recognished, and disemination of phthisis was considered. A resolution was adopted in regard to the protection of meat and milk by legal enactments administered by the Agricultural and Health Departments. The methods of the efficient disinfection of rooms and premises from which consumptives had been removed were considered. As these were held to be measures demanding some experience and techincal skill, and as ordinary methods of disinfection for acute infectious diseases were useless so far as eliminating danger in case of dust-infected with consumptive germs was concerned, the conference determined that this disinfection should be carried out by officers either under a central authority or by other officers furnished with the necessary information and direction. The desirableness of securing the co-operation of other bodies, such as philanthropic associations and societies, on systematic lines in the fight against consumption was affirmed by the conference. Appreciation was expressed of the propaganda work that had already been carried out.

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* [By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

AGREEMENT FOR FURTHER SECTION.

Company Waives Right to Gulf Line.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 20.

An agreement for the construction of a section of the Baghdad Railway between Helif and Baghdad will be signed to-day. The surplus of tithes administered by the Public Debt Commission will be applied to the kilometric guarantee for this section. The Agreement grants the Alexandretta branch without a guarantee.

According to the *Daily Telegraph*, the Company undertakes to complete the Baghdad section within five years, and waives the right to the Gulf section, receiving compensation in the event of any others constructing it.

The *Daily Chronicle* is most anxious about the agreement with Germany, but thinks there is a strong case for British control of the Gulf section, in view of the predominance of British trade, and the fact that it opens up a new route to India, debouching on the Gulf which is policed, surveyed and buoyed by Britain.

CHAMPAGNE TRADE OF FRANCE.

A Department in Revolt.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

[illegible]he department of Aube is in a state of [illegible] revolt, owing to its exclusion from the [illegible]ne district as delimited under the new [illegible]cure the genuineness of champagne. [illegible]icipalities have resigned, and the [illegible]s are at a standstill. Taxes are [illegible] flags are at half-mast. [illegible]etings are being held by the [illegible] the delimited district, who [illegible]e if Aube is included.

[illegible] SUNDAY.

[illegible]upport Arbitration.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

[illegible] observed as Peace Sunday. [illegible] churches and chapels, preach[illegible] all denominations made references in support of the British and American initiative in the direction of permanent peace.

LORD CREWE'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Lord Crewe has made such improvement that no further bulletins will be issued.

AFFRAY BETWEEN CHINESE AND JAPANESE.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH. 20.

The Mukden correspondent of the *Novoe Vremya* reports that an affray between Chinese and Japanese has occurred at Fushut. A Japanese sentry and Chinese policeman were killed, and many Chinese were wounded.

INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

Date Fixed.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, General Secretary of the National Seamen's Union, has announced that the seamen of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland will join the strike in British, German and American ports. A day has already been fixed.

THE CORONATION.

Indian Troops' Camp.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

It is settled that the Indian troops at the Coronation will encamp at Hampton Court, on the site used in 1902.

CHINESE FOREIGN CRISIS.

Mobilisation of Russian Troops.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 20.

China has not yet replied to Russia's note of last week. The mobilisation of Russian troops continues.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The deaths are announced of Sir Richard Chaffey Baker, and of Mr. Ernest Crofts, Royal Academician.

[The Hon'ble Sir Richard Chaffey Baker, K.C. M.G., K.C., who received his title in 1895, was born in 1842. He was the son of Mr. John Baker of Monalta, South Australia, and having been educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1864. In 1868 he became a member of the Parliament of South Australia, he was Attorney-General in 1870, a member of the Legislative Council in 1877 and Minister of Justice and Education in 1884. In 1885 and 1886, he acted as a special envoy from the Australian Colonies to Great Britain to negotiate a Postal Union. He has been chairman of the Federal Convention of Australia and from 1893-1901 was President of the Legislative Council of South Australia. During the years 1901-06 he was the first President of the Federal Senate of the Commonwealth. He represented the Commonwealth at the Delhi Durbar of 1903.

Mr. Ernest Crofts was made a Royal Academician in 1896, and acted as Keeper of the Royal Academy. He was born in Yorkshire in 1847, and was educated at Rugby and Berlin. He studied art in London and Dusseldorf. He was a pupil of A. B. Clay and Professor Hunten, who was a pupil of Horace Vernet. His first picture was exhibited by the R. A. in 1874. "A Retreat, an Episode of the German-French War." His historical paintings ranged over a wide period and dealt mainly with military subjects.]

GERMAN ESPIONAGE CASE.

Englishmen Suspected.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 20.

It appears to be established that there was an Englishman among those who were arrested for espionage at Hamburg. Two men and women have been arrested at Bremen.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The reports about the arrest of an Englishman in Hamburg or Bremen continue extremely vague, but excite much attention. To-day's Berlin newspapers say that a second Englishman, who is alleged to be the leading spirit in the espionage business, has been closely watched in Hamburg. It is said that he recently left for England and is not likely to return now that the affair has been disclosed.

IRISH HOME RULE BILL.

Mr. Redmond Goes to Australia for Funds.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Prior to sailing for Australia to collect funds Mr. E. A. Redmond, M. P., stated that the Irish party had already approved the lines of the Government's Home Rule Bill and had every confidence in Mr. Asquith and his colleagues.

SUFFRAGETTE MOVEMENT.

Meetings in Austria and Germany.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

There were meetings of suffragettes yesterday throughout Austria. Four thousand women assembled in Vienna. After various speeches had been made they marched in a procession from the Ringstrasse to the Rathaus, were they sang a female franchise song.

In Berlin 25,000 persons, three-fourths of whom were women, attended forty-one Suffragette meetings yesterday organised by Socialists.

RUSSIAN WATERWAYS SCHEME.

To Connect the Caspian Sea with the Arctic.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 19.

The Government announces its intention to undertake a vast waterway scheme, involving an outlay of twenty millions sterling. The scheme includes the connection of the Siberian and European railways by canals uniting the Rivers Obi and Kama, thus providing a succession of waterways connecting the Caspian Sea with the Arctic.

TURKISH ARMY ESTIMATES.

Enrolment of Non-Moslems.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 19.

During the discussion on the Army Estimates in the Chamber, the Minister of War refuted the charges of excessive expenditure. The present total, he said, was the absolute minimum consistent with safety. The peace establishment was 280,000. If the deputies wanted an army ready for all emergencies, they must be ready even to sacrifice their shirts.

The Minister referred to the good results of enrolling non-Moslems. If it continued, it would lead to the reduction of service to two years.

HONOLULU GARRISON.

Reinforced by U. S. A. Troops.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 19.

The second United States Infantry has started for Honolulu to reinforce the garrison, which has long been considered inadequate.

RACING AT HOME.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The latest betting on the Lincolnshire Handicap :—

100 to 15 against Spanish Prince.

100 to 11 against Mercutio.

100 to 9 against Helot.

100 to 8 against Radis Rose, Placidus and Eudorus.

100 to 7 against Chanteur.

100 to 6 against Cinderello.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Caledonia" left here at 4 p. m. to-day for Bombay with the English mails of the 10th instant.

SOLDIERS CHARGED WITH TRESPASS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 20.

Major Hunt, Cantonment Magistrate, today, decided a case in which three Privates of the Royal North Lancashire Regiment, named Yates, Lowe and Hough, were charged under Sections 448, 227 and 380, with house trespass, mischief and theft in the premises of Messrs D. R. Dinsha, Watchmaker and Jeweller, on the 3rd instant. Hough pretending that he wished to purchase a watch, valued at Rs. 35 entered the shop, and bargained with the proprietor, but suddenly put the watch in his pocket and ran out breaking several glass domes valued at Rs. 62 on his way. Yates and Lowe stated that they were not aware that Hough was about to do what he did, and the latter admitted his guilt and was committed to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions. Yates and Lowe were dischaged.

KOLHAPUR BOMB CASE.

Alleged Plot to Murder Col. Ferris.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, MARCH 20.

At the Town Hall, Kolhapur, Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., Special Judge, to-day began the hearing of the case in which two Brahmins were charged with conspiring to murder.

The complainant in the case is the Kolhapur State, which charges S. D. Nagapukar and Ganesh Bhalvent Modak, B. A., under Sections 302 and 108-A of I. P. Code, for conspiring to murder the former then Political Agent, Col. Ferris, the present Dewan, Rao Bahadur Sabnis and the Collector and District Magistrate, Rao Saheb V. Jadhaw.

Mr. D.B. Binning, Barrister-at-law, and Mr. Vainyankar, Government Pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. S. R. Bakhale, High Court Pleader, defended the accused.

At the outset one of the assessors submitted to the Court that he was a rival candidate of Mr. Modak in the election of a president to the native library and a meeting was convened for that purpose, the evidence of all of which mothea are points at issue in this case. Time was given till one o'clock to replace him by another assessor.

Another having been appointed Mr. D. B. Binning addressed the Court on behalf of the prosecution in the course of which he said that it was in evidence that a deep-rooted conspiracy was formed at Kolhapur to murder the Political Agent, the Dewan and the Collector of the place and both accused abetted in attempting to murder. There was not much love lost between the Maharattas and Brahmins of Kolhapur, who were contending for the upper hand in the management of the affairs of the State. The latter always attacked the State and its officials. There was a dispute between the Maharattas and Brahmins about certain privileges in religious rites which resulted in the Durbar confiscating the "inam" of one Rajopadhye, the palace priest. He appealed to Colonel Ferris from the decision of the Durbar and the Colonel upheld the action. At a general meeting held in March 1908, both the Maharattas and Brahmins were working hard to return a mrjority of their own to the managing committee of the local native library. The accused Modak figured at this meeting, which ended in a disturbance.

The Brahmin party assembled at the Samarth Press, expressed strong feelings against Jadhavrao who, they said, was at the bottom of all troubles, supported by the Diwan and Col. Ferris. Damu Joshi who was convicted of dacoity for motherland was just then released. He and Modak began to consider means to murder Colonel Ferris. Damu was being watched by the Police. One Fadnis, apparently an innocent man, was selected as messenger. Modak was joined by Kulkarni.

The murder was planned to be carried out at the marriage ceremony of the Maharaja's daughter. Damu went to Poona asked Nagpurkar Bapat for bombs. Bapat was already convicted in the trials of 1909 for abetment of attempt to murder Col. Ferris. Fadnis at Damu's request wrote to Nagpurkar to send the materials. One Gokhale, also convicted in the last trial, brought them in a trunk with Nagpurkar's letters. Fadnis saw in the trunk a bomb, a lotah and what looked like a parcel of pistols. Gokhale also brought fulminate in a match box. These articles were kept with Fadnis. The trunk containtng a book was sent to Nagpurkar's house as Damu did not want to keep incriminating articles. These articles arrived two days too late, so they decided to carry out the murder at the time of warat or procession ceremony which Col. Ferris did not attend. They then decided to kill Col. Ferris while going to Bombay proceeding home on retirement. The date of Col. Ferris's departure was told to Damu by Modak. Meanwhile, the weapons were kept at Belgaum with Yalgi. One Padhye went by the same train as Col. Ferris from Kolhapur.

In the train at Miraj were two more accomplices from Belgaum named Damu and Pachleg. Tickets were purchased by Damu out of the thirty rupees supplied by Modak for expenses. These three got out at Saswad station at night, walked along the line and as the train passed Damu fired a revolver which missed fire. At Miraj six tickets for Poona were sold, of which only three were collected, the other three are missing. This circumstance is very striking and helpful to the prosecution. This poor effort on their part showed cowardice and absolute inability. However there was the wicked intention to murder. Pistols and revolvers it will be proved were brought from Indore.

The witnesses in the case will be found rather unwilling being Brahmins. After the last trial the Government lent officers for further inquiries during which these weapons were discoverd in Kurundwad State near Belgaum after the confession by Damu.

Mr. Binning then detailed the evidence he would lead.

Eight witnesses were then examined and the Court rose.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY DEPUTATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 20.

The Moslem University deputation, headed by the Hon'ble Raja Sir Ali Mahomed Khan of Mahmudabad, and consisting of Sayed Ali Bilgrami and Dr. Mahomed Varis, M.D., arrived here yesterday and was accorded a hearty reception by the members of the Mahomedan Association. The Anjuman Ziaul Islam Khojas and Members of the Islam Club entertained the Raja of Mahmudabad and the members of the deputation at dinner last night in which all the leading Mahomedan gentlemen were present.

BANGALORE DEFAMATION CASE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 20.

Mr. Richards, J.P., to-day passed judgment in the defamation case of Mr. Vaz, an advocate of the local Bar, against Mr. G. Jeremiah, proprietor of the "Army and Civil News", sentencing him to a fine of Rs. 300 and a fortnight's time to pay up or a month's simple imprisonment. The charge was that, in the course of a published report of a certain civil suit, Jeremiah used a remark as if it had been made by the Judge during the judicial proceeding to the effect that the complainant, as an advocate in the case had conspired with his client to deprive the plaintiff of his rent His Worship characterised the defendant's apology as a venemous sneer,, and found him guilty and ordered the fine to be awarded to the complainant.

MRS. ANNIE BEASANT leaves Madras on the 23rd instant, stops in Calcutta for two days and delivers a series of lectures and arrives in Benares on the 27th. During the next fortnight she may make a tour in Northern India, including a visit to Jammu and on 22nd April she sails for England to make a tour in the Continent.

AVIATION IN BOMBAY.

Last Night's Flights on the Oval.

FIRST MEETING HELD AT NIGHT

The first public exhibition of aviation in Bombay was given at the Oval on Monday evening, commencing about ten o'clock and the occasion was made the more interesting as it was the first time that an aviation meeting had been held anywhere at night. This, of course, is not to say that no flights had ever before been undertaken at night as portions of some of the long distance flights which have been accomplished at Home were performed after dark. However, this was the first time that a meeting purely for exhibition purposes, at which both ascents and descents must be made within a limited space had ever been attempted, and Bombay people, who have not been liberally treated as far as aviatory spectacles are concerned, may take if they choose a little consolation from that fact.

The aeroplanes which are now in Bombay are some of those which recently appeared at the Allahabad Exhibition, and the meetings here as in Allahabad are being organised by Captain Windham, the flights being undertaken by Lieutenant G. W. P. Dawes, of the Royal Berkshire Regiment. It has been distinctly unfortunate that in the first place the organisers have been unable to obtain the use of a larger space than the Oval, as this is obviously too circumscribed an area to shew the powers of an aeroplane. They, however, must be given credit for having made the most of such opportunities as are at their disposal and the people who were present at the Oval on Monday, although, of course, they saw nothing of note in the way of flying, had the experience of witnessing an aeroplane make several short flights.

From a spectacular point of view also it was unfortunate that no flights could be made in daylight, but here again those who are responsible for the arrangements were the victims of circumstances. The aeroplanes arrived in Bombay during last week and it was intended to hold meetings during the afternoon inside the canvas screen, which has been erected all round the ground. In order to test the machines, Mr. Dawes proposed to make two or three preliminary flights in the early evening, but experience soon showed that at that time of the day there was too much wind to allow the aviator to ascend with any hope of success, or even safety. The machines with which the flights are being made are two Humber monoplanes fitted with 30-40 H. P. engines and it is estimated that these cannot with safety ascend, when there is a wind of over ten miles an hour velocity blowing. It was therefore evident that hopes of flying before nine or ten o'clock in the evening would have to be abandoned, and although there are obvious difficulties in the way of ascending and descending within a small space in the dark, the management had no alternative but to attempt to give an exhibition in the late evening.

It was therefore announced that weather, permitting, there would be an exhibition at 9 p.m. on Monday evening. When that time arrived circumstances were far from auspicious and it seemed quite likely that the spectators would have to leave without witnessing any flight at all. It was perhaps some fear of this kind which prevented a crowd from assembling, such as one would have expected on the first occasion which the Bombay public has been given of witnessing aviation. The chairs which had been placed along the east side of the ground were sparsely occupied and it was on the whole a very moderate sized assembly.

At the appointed time, the aeroplane still stood in its canvass shelter, for there was an awkward wind blowing and a flight seemed very unlikely. At one minute it would be calm enough, but then the wind would suddenly come in heavy gusts from Back Bay reaching a velocity at times of twenty to thirty miles an hour. This is the most dangerous kind of wind with which an aviator can have to deal. A steady wind, even if of considerable force, can be reckoned with, but one of variable strength may catch the machine in various unexpected ways and bring disaster. Especially would this be so with a light monoplane of the kind Mr. Dawes is using, and Captain Windham was heard to say that it would not be safe to make an ascent in such weather in any machine, which was not fitted with an engine of 100 H. P.

FLYING IN THE DARK.

About ten o'clock, however, the weather became calmer and Mr. Dawes decided to make an attempt. The aeroplane, after its engine had been run for a minute or so in the shed, was dragged out into the open. With its single pair of wing-shaped planes set near the head and the long fragile framework of its body it was more of the shape of a dragon-fly than of a bird, and in the dark this resemblance was still more apparent, when presently it was seen flying with, for a few moments, its tail drooping towards the earth. The machine having been wheeled on its bicycle-wheel runners to the extreme south of the ground Mr. Dawes took his seat and with two or three men steadying the machine at the tail, Captain Windham with a swing of the big fan at the head set the engines going. The men at the tail let go, Captain Windham stepped to the side, and grasping the frame-work pushed the aeroplane swiftly along for some twenty or thirty yards to enable it to gather some momentum. As he let go, the tail of the machine rose till it was parallel with the ground, but for some distance yet the head of the aeroplane continued to run on the two front wheels. After going in this way for thirty or forty yards, however, it was seen to rise to a height of about fifteen feet and in this way flew straight down the ground. It was then however that the spectators realised the disadvantages of a flight at night—or at least on a night when there was no moon—for after going about half way down the Oval the aeroplane was practically lost to view. It was only by watching very closely that one was able to see a large but very dim shape settle at the other end of the ground. Mr. Dawes did not attempt to return without descending for, as the night was so dark and the breeze was still fairly high, there was a danger of colliding with the trees. Accordingly having rested on the ground for a minute or so, the aeroplane returned, but this time the flight did not appear at all so successful as the machine seemed to touch the ground near the middle of the field and when it could be clearly seen was flying very low—only a few feet above the earth.

A second flight was made a few minutes later and this time, although the machine rose more rapidly at the start it did not go far before it dipped again, and touched the ground about half way before rising once more and completing its journey. On the return it again flew low, and nearly ran into the trees at the edge of the ground before it was stopped. This, however, was no fault of the aeroplane or the aviator. At the conclusion of each flight Mr. Dawes, when the machine touched ground and he stopped the engine, leaped out and hung on to the frame work. A number of soldiers were also there to help stop the aeroplane, which of course had still a good deal of way on. They however did not appear quite to understand what was expected of them, and left unassisted, Mr. Dawes could only stop the machine with difficulty just short of the edge of the ground.

After this only two more flights were attempted, but in each instance were much more successful. Starting from the southern end the machine each time rose at once, and reaching a height of about thirty feet flew steadily to the further end of the ground. Returning, Mr. Dawes, however, still flew low, there being in the dark of course more danger of an accident in descending, near that part of the ground, where the crowd were sitting. The exhibition thus closed about eleven o'clock, Mr. Dawes being heartiy congratulated and garlanded.

During the evening, and especially while the spectators were waiting for the flying to begin, the band of the 94th Berar Infantry played a programme of music.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

Baluchistan and the Arms Traffic.

SOME HEAVY BAGS.

SIR HENRY MCMAHON, in his administration report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1909-10, gives in the following interesting information under the heading "Political":—

QUETTA-PESHIN FRONTIER.

The peace of the border was somewhat disturbed by a series of minor raids committed by outlaws with the aid of trans-frontier tribesmen. A buniah's shop was raided at Gulistan on the night of the 16th December, by a gang of trans-frontier Pathans led by Nazar Muhammad Ghaibezai, who wounded the buniah and killed his wife and small child. Another buniah's shop was raided at Segi on the 9th February by frontier tribesmen headed by Chimagh Kakezai. The raiders decamped with a considerable amount of loot after inflicting mortal injuries on the buniah. On the evening of 3rd February, an Achakzai constable on duty at the Syed Hamid Railway Station held up the station with the aid of a fellow tribesman and a trans-frontier Kakar and made off towards the border with four rifles belonging to the police and a certain amount of loot. Fortunately the robbers fell out over the booty to such purpose that the constable's confederates were killed. He himself was subsequently captured by the police.

ZHOB.

The district was much harassed by Momin and other Sherani and Wazir outlaws during the year. On three or four occasions they came into collision with parties of the Zhob Levy Corps. On the 20th April, a party of 13 men of the Zhob Levy Corps under Duffedar Khar was ambushed in the Kharkotai Tangi by a large body composed of Mahsuds, Momin's gang and Sulemankhels. The Zhob Levy Corps were overpowered after a stout resistance, only two being left to tell the tale. The raiders made off with 4 horses, 11 rifles and some ammunition.

On the 8th May, Lieutenant Lucas, while proceeding to Mughal Kot with 30 men, was attacked by 60 or 70 Mahsuds near Talkhantkot. Three of the Levies were killed and a Lance Duffedar wounded. The enemy escaped without loss of life though two of their numbers were wounded.

In the same month a gang of Mahsuds raided the village of Talkhankot and lifted a large number of cattle. They were pursued by a party of the Corps under Captain Loring and had to abandon 133 cattle. They subsequently fell in with some of the Southern Waziristan Militia, who accounted for nine of them in killed and wounded.

It is a matter for congratulation that three of the most notorious freebooters concerned in the attacks of the 20th April and 8th May, were subsequently captured by the Wano authorities, tried by the Sibi Jirga, and sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment. The effect on the border has been excellent. Since their arrest there has not been a serious Mahsud raid in the district.

Sadagul and Amir and other Arozai Sherani emigrants, whose presence on the other side of the border had long been a source of constant trouble, returned to the district with their familes in pursuance of the settlement made with them in 1907-08, and subsequently ratified in April 1907. They have been allowed to settle down peacefully on their lands.

LORALAI.

Abnormal conditions prevailed in this district owing to the activity of Jalai, the Luni outlaw who is supposed to have been responsible for the attack on the four tongas on the Harnai-Loralai road on the 6th June, the murder of the Muharrir and a sowar of the Chamalang Thana on the next day and for the murder of Mr. Inward on the Loralai-Duki road on the morning of the 10th August. Energetic steps have been taken to prevent his committing further outrages and for some time nothing more has been heard of him.

The Perso-Mekran border was quiet throughout the year.

ARMS TRAFFIC.

Throughout the year under review reports continued to be received regarding the landing of arms and ammunition on the Persian Gulf Coast. It is estimated that over 16,500 rifles, 352 revolvers and pistols and 1,079,100 rounds as well as 137 boxes of ammunition were landed between the 31st March 1909 and 1st April 1910.

Owing to the frequency of these reports regarding the landing of arms the Government of India in September 1909, decided to resume naval operations on the Persian Gulf Coast. It is satisfactory to note that these operations proved far more successful than previous ones, some 6,307 rifles and 619,700 rounds af ammnnition being captured between July 1909 and April 1910, and 4,260 rifles wilh 520,000 rounds being accounted for after the close of the year.

As the result of a conference held at Simla in July 1909, Mr. Gregson, Superintendent of Police, North-West Frontier Province, was placed on special duty in November with a view to preventing Ghilzais and other trans-frontier tribesmen from getting to the Gulf through India. This measure resulted in some 152 Afghans with about Rs. 73,000 in their possession being detained, and it has been proved that another Rs 26,000 was returned from Muscat.

Half a Battalion of Native Infantry with a Maxim gun section left Quetta for Robat on the 3rd January 1910 with a view to protecting the trade route and closing the routes leading through British territory to arms runners. No attemps were made by the Afghans to make use of these routes but as the Persian authorities made no attempts to close the routes leading through Persian Baluchistan, the Afghans experienced no difficulty in entering Afghanistan by skirting Robat, travelling a few miles to the west of that place. It is however satisfactory to note that several of the caravans are reported to have had to return empty owing to the naval operations referred to above.

Reports received after the close of the year show that considerable damage was done to the Indo-European telegraph line by parties of Afghans and that on one occasion both the outward and inward mails between India and Meshed were captured and destroyed by them. The rest-house at Girdi Chah was also burnt, only the bare walls being left standing. These acts were committed by parties of Afghans returning from the Coast in revenge for the disappointment they had suffered in the matter of arms.

ONE ATTEMPT

was made during the year to land arms on the Coast on the British side of the Persian boundary. A consignment estimated at from 950 to 1,500 rifles was landed at Pishukan near Gwadur, which is a Muscat possession, within British territory. It is however, satisfactory to note that the fate of this consignment should act as a warning to arms runners not to make the attempt again: for 850 of their rifles were captured by a party landed by H. M. S. "Perseus" and it is reported (though no proof has been obtained of this) that 30 rifles were taken by the Wai of Pishukan. The Political Agent, Kalat, who proceeded to the place shortly after the incident confiscated six other rifles.

But for the active steps taken to check the arms traffic the trade during the year would have attained abnormal proportions. Very large number of Afghans went down to the Coast and with them large numbers of Afridis and men of the North-West Frontier border tribes. Very great discouragement was caused to them by the failure of their ventures, but how far the success of our operations will diminish the number of those who will make similar ventures next year remains to be seen.

TRIBAL.

The general attitude and conduct of the tribes in the Quetta-Peshin, Bolan and Chagai Districts were satisfactory. Some trouble was caused in the Sibi District by the Loharani section of the Marris whose flagrant insubordination to the Marri Nawab, which dates from the settlement of the Phailawagh land dispute, necessitated the establishment of a temporary thana in their country. This drastic step has had the desired effect and the conduct and attitude of the Loharani section is now well reported on.

In December, Khan Sahib Mauladad Khan, acting Sardar of the Belkhel Musakhels, was murdered by one Fatteh Khan, Hamzazai Musakhel. The murderer made good his escape to Afghan territory. The uncle and the mother of the minor Sardar with a number of other Musakhels were deported from the Musakhel country for a period of ten years on the recommendation of the Sibi Shahi Jirga as accessories to the crime.

A portion of the Mengal tribe gave some trouble during the year but matters of late have much improved. Certain sections showed a tendency to defy the authority of the Native Assistant, Jhalawan, and adopted an insubordinate attitude towards their Sardar, refusing to pay him the taxes due from them. The Political Agent had to convey a warning to the Jhalawan Sardars that serious notice would have to be taken unless matters improved. The refractory sections have recently tendered their submission to the Sardar and have paid up their taxes. Those Sardars who were punished by temporary stoppage of their allowances and by being debarred from attending Durbars have on the recommendation of the Political Agent, had these disabilities removed from them.

In October, Sardar Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan signed an agreement in which he accepted the boundaries laid down by Major Whyte agreed not to allow arms traffic through or in his territory or to participate in it himself, and undertook the protection of the new Indo-European telegraph line within his territory. The Government of India on their part agreed to continue to him the subsidy of Rs. 6,000 paid to his father and to grant him an additional subsidy of Rs. 4,000 per annum for the protection of the telegraph line. On his return to Kharan, however, the Sardar was led by evil advisers to think that he had committed an error in signing an agreement which they assured him deprived him of a portion of his terrirory. He wrote repudiating the boundary to which he had agreed and made claims to certain territories which had been declared to be British territory. At the close of the year the chief was in an unsatisfactory frame of mind and disposed to give trouble. His want of intelligence makes him a pliable instrument in the hands of unscrupulous advisers.

CENSUS RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

The Census Commissioner has now completed his provisional totals. The total population of India, according to the totals, is three hundred and fifteen millions (315,001,099) or an increase of 7 per cent. over the last census. To the total, British territory contributes 244,172,371, or an addition of 5·4 per cent, and the Native States and Agencies 70,828,728 or an increase of 12·9 per cent. The relatively greater increase in the Native States at the present Census is due partly to the fact that the decade was one of recovery from the famines of 1897 and 1900, when many of the Native States suffered far more than British territory and partly to the fact that they are still comparatively sparsley inhabited and have more room for expansion. The largest increase in British territory is in the Central Provinces and Berar, (16·3) per cent. Burma follows closely with 14·9. Then comes Eastern Bengal and Assam with 11·4, Madras with 8·3, Bombay with 6 and Bengal with 3·8 per cent. Owing chiefly to plague and malaria the Punjab has recorded a decrease of 1·8 and the United Provinces a decrease of 1 per cent.

Bombay Presidency.

Janjira State, males 42,158, females 46,376, total 88,534; Jhalavad Prant (Kathiawar), 175,046, 164,962, 340,008; Larkana District, 359,535, 301,461, 660,996; Surat District (corrected), 326,344, 326,958, 653,502; Dangs, 15,561, 13,792, 29,353; Dharampur State, 58,593, 56,395, 114,988; Bansda State, 22,776, 21,813, 44,589; and Sachin State, 8,784, 10,022, 18,806.

Bombay Presidency, including Native States, 27,028,711; British Districts, 19,618,677; Bombay City, 972,930; Northern Division, 3,683,191; Central Division, 6,389,075; Southern Division, 5,059,749; Sind, 3,513,732; Native States, 7,410,034; Gujarat Group, 4,880,942; Konkan Group, 359,347; Deccan Group, 398,192; Karnatak Group, 1,547,731; and Khairpur, 223,822.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Volunteer Officers for Coronation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

Lt.-Col. G. Des Barrow, 4th Cavalry, has been selected for the Command of the 35th Horse.

Lt. G.H. Donnelly, R.G.A., Malta, is transferred to No. 73 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Attock.

Lt.-Col. Willoughby is appointed second-in-Command of the 2nd Lancers.

Major-General Pearson, Commanding the Lahore Division, is granted six and half months' leave out of India.

Major-General Pilcher will command the Division during General Pearson's absence.

Capt. Steraxle Bennett, 108th Pioneers, is appointed an Instructor at the Satara Musketry School.

Colonel W G. Hamilton, Deputy Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters, is granted leave out of India for five months.

Major Basevi, General Staff Officer, Second Grade, Quetta, is transferred to the Aden Brigade.

Major-General Mackenzie-Kennedy is transferred from the Belgaum to the Bangalore Brigade from the 1st June next.

Lieut. H. L. Fausdatet, R.E., is transferred from the Military Works Services to No. 25 Railway Company.

The following is the list of Volunteers selected for duty at the Coronation in England:—Lt.-Col. A Grey, Punjab Light Horse; Hony Major W. Hawkins, Punjab Vol Rifles; Captain A. T. Stowell, N.W.Ry Vol. Rifles; Lieut, H. C. Atkinson, Simla Volunteers; Lt.-Col. C. S. Anderson, Sind Vol. Rifles; Major A. M. Auscomb, Baluchistan Vol. Rifles; 2nd Lieut. T. C. Beaumont, Karachi Artillery Volunteers; Colonel F. Goodwin 2nd Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Ry Volunteers; Major H. Hart, G. I. P. R. Ry Volunteers; Captain E. V. Bowman, 2nd Bn., Bengal Nagpur Vols; Capt. H. C. Gown, Nagpur Volunteer Rifles; Major Sir H. E. E. Procter, Bombay Light Horse; Lt-Col. A. K. Leslie, Bombay Volunteer Artillery; Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; Lt. W. J. McCanlis, Ist Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Ry Vols; Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, Ist Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Vols; Lt.-Col. A. J. Hogg, 2nd Battalion, M. and S. Ry Vols; Major D. D. Khambatta, Poona Volunteer Rifles; Major P. H. Clutterbuck, United Provinces Horse, N. Regiment; Capt. A. W. U. John, Agra Vol Rifles; Lt.-Col. H. Nelson, Naini Tal Vol Rifles; Capt. J. R. Tainsh, Bengal N. W. Ry Vols; Capt. C. Moor, Allahabad Volunteers; Lt.-Col Sir A. McRoberts, Cawnpore Volunteers; Lt-Col. A; H. Gleadowe Newcomer, U. P. Horse (S Regt); Lt.-Col, J. A. W. Spence, Lucknow Vols; Capt. H. G. N. W. White, O. and R. Ry. Volunteers; Lt.-Col. C. T. Jessop, Assam Valley Light Horse; Captain B. W. Hallifax, Burma Valley Light Horse; Capt. C. J. Mackay, Eastern Bengal Volunteers; Lt.-Col. R. S. Hawkins, Assam and Bengal Volunteers; Capt. H. Hobbs, Calcutta Port Defence; Colonel J. Binning, 2nd Battalion, Calcutta Vols; Hony Lt.-Col. C. W. Tosh, Cossipore Artillery Vols.; Major G. F. Stoddart, N. Bengal Rifles; Lt.-Col. V. N. Hickley, Behar Light Horse; Captain G. H. K. Danby, E. I. Ry. Volunteers; Lt.-Col. C. W. Eborall and, Captain G. S. Bocquet E. B. S. Ry. Vols; Major F. J. Agabeg, Chota-Nagpur Light Horse; Colonel E. C. Apostolides, Calcutta Light Horse; Captain K. W. Digby, Bengal-Nagpur Vols; Lt.-Col. H. P. Hodgson, S. Provinces Mtd. Rifles, Captain J.F. Graham, Madras Artillery Vols; Captain H. G. Ogden, Madras Vols. Guards; Lt.-Col. J. A. A. Gow, Bangalore Vols; Captain H. M. Ray, Kolar Gold Fields Vols; Major P. G. Porteous, 1st Battalion, M. and S. M. Ry Vol Rifles; Lieut. N. L. Sheldon, Nilgiri Vol Rifles; Lieut. W. H. Burns, South Indian Ry. Vols; Capt. T. Cox, Coorg and Mysore Vols; Captain H. H. F. N. Tyler, East Coast Volunteers; Captain W. B. Wilson, Malabar Vols; Captain B. N. Short, Yercaud Vols; Captain J. Pile, Hyderabad Vols; 2nd Lieut A. D. Rooke, Rangoon Port Defence; Major C. T. Gaahat, Rangoon Volunteer Rifles, 2nd Lieut. S. H. Parker, Burma Railway Volunteers; Lt.-Col, E. N. Drury, Moulmein Vol. Rifles, Captain R. F. Lowis, South Andaman Vols; and Lt.-Col. J. Mackenna, Upper Burma Volunteers.

MR G. S. ARUNDALE, Honorary Principal of the Central Hindu College, Benares, is going on six months' leave to England in April next.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Seditious Meetings Bill Passed.

HON. MR. ALI IMAM'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning at Government House, His Excellency the Viceroy presiding. There was a full attendance of members and a large number of visitors.

SEDITIOUS MEETINGS BILL.

Mr. Jenkins presented the Select Committee's report on the Seditious Meetings Bill. The report is signed by all members except Messrs. Gokhale, B. N. Basu, Haque and Mudholkar who have appended the following memorandum :—

"We regret the decision of the Government to re-enact this legislation and place it permanently on the Statute Book of this country. The only justification for such measures is the prevalence of an exceptional state of things and happily that justification no longer exists. The highest authorities have freely admitted that a vast improvement has taken place in the general situation of the country, and, in our opinion, the best policy to pursue at this juncture is to let things return to their normal condition as quietly as possible. We recognise that some of the most objectionable features of the Act of 1907 have been removed in the present Bill, but it is proposed now to make this measure permanent and we find ourselves unable to assent to this course. The Select Committee has made several alterations. Sub Clause 2 of Clause 1 has been so amended that the Act can be made applicable to a part of a province without proclaiming the entire provincial area. Another important change is that the Police Officer deputed to take notes should not be below the rank of a head constable."

THE CHANGES EXPLAINED.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, explaining the changes made by the Select Committee, said that the only change of importance was made in the Select Committee was in Clause J. and Clause (2). It was represented that one of the provinces was not homogenous and consisted of parts in which sometimes there were wide differences of race and religions. It was, therefore, thought proper that the Government should be enabled to extend the operations of the Act to any part of a province. He thought it would be generally admitted that the amendment was a proper one. The other amendments were of no great importance. In Clause 4, sub-clause (j) the police officers who might de directed to attend public meetings had been limited to police officers not below the rank of head constable. In Clause 8 it had been proposed that offences under the Act should be triable only by a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class or a sub-divisional Magistrate. Mr. Jenkins asked for a suspension of the rules which was granted. Mr. Jenkins then moved that the Select Committee's report be taken into consideration.

Sardar Pertab Singh supported the Bill and said that the changes made in the Bill were sufficient concessions to the public opinion.

Malik Omar Hyat Khan Tiwana then supported the Bill and asked the Council to place it permanently on the Statute Book. He was opposed to legislation by instalments and affirmed that the vast mass of loyal people would welcome a stronger measure.

The Maharaja of Burdwan supported the Bill as a healthy check against emotional speaking, but held that the Bill could be passed for either five or seven years with the unanimous support of the whole Council. The Maharaja thought that the permanent placing of this Bill on the Statute Book would be a stigma on the Moderates.

MR. HAQUE'S SPEECH.

Mr. M. Haque said in course of his speech:—"My Lord, when the present Act came on for discussion last August in Simla, I opposed it strongly, but was careful to tell the Council that I did so reluctantly. If I rise to-day to offer some observations on the principle of the present Bill, I do not still more reluctantly. I am anxious that not one sentence, not one word, should pass my lips which could in any way be construed into a desire on my part to embarrass your Excellency's Government in any way. My Lord, it is claimed by the local Governments and the supporters of this Bill that the Seditious Meetings Act has been largely instumental bringing the country to its present normal condition. Well, I have my own doubts about it. I do not say it has done no good at all. No; perhaps it has to a certain extent contributed to the peace and quiet which now prevails, but I firmly believe that it is the good sense of the people themselves which has been the cause of these desirable results.

"The horror and indignation felt at the so-called political assassinations and dacoities committed by youths of gentle blood and good position—outrages perpetrated by fanatics and lunatics—have brought about the inevitable reaction and have opened the eyes of the community to the baneful consequences of a mischievous propaganda. Nobody can deny the deterrent effect of a Penal law. To ascribe to it the general tranquillity of a whole people is going rather too far. However mild a repressive measure may be, it cannot but affect the legitimate activities of the people. The strongest objection that is taken and is rightly taken to such legislation is that for the sins of a few guilty men many innocent persons are made to suffer. The natural result is that discontent enlarges its army, new adherents are recruited, seditionists are jubilant, loyalists are disheartened and the law defeats its own object. The discontent may not be loud and vociferous, but it is there silently brooding and cogitating and, therefore, much more dangerous than ever."

OBJECTIONABLE PROVISIONS OMITTED.

Mr. Mudholkar regretted the resolve of the Government to place the Seditious Meetings' Act permanently on the Statute Book of the country. His regret was all the greater as the form of the new Bill showed the desire and anxiety of the Viceroy and Government to conciliate public opinion. The Bill left out two of the most objectionable and heavily assailed provisions of the old Act. One raised the presumption that a meeting of more than twenty persons is a public meeting, the burden being on the accused to establish the contrary. The second provision, now left out, laid a ban on every meeting for the discussion of political subjects similar to that on real seditious or inflamatory meetings. Sir Harvey Adamson regarded these as vital in 1907, while Messrs. Rash Behari Ghose and Gokhale attacked them. By abandoning these now the Government has made a graceful concession to public opinion. The withdrawal of the powers of the police was also important, and considerably moreso was the new provision requiring the previous sanction of the Government of India before the local Government could notify all areas. This would secure consideration from two great authorities and check hasty or unnecessary action by the local Government.

Mr. Mudholkar regarded the alterations very important, and wondered why the advocates of the Bill belittled them. Indians appreciated and acknowledged the Government's conciliatory spirit. He could not approve the principle of placing it permanently on the Statute Book. The Seditious Meetings Act was admittedly and avowedly a measure of exceptional character, justifiable only by exceptional circumstances. Some local Governments explicitly contemplated the propriety of withdrawing its operations with the disappearance and cessation of turbulence and hostility towards the Government. Admitting what he never denied, that there had arisen a most deplorable state of things in several areas and towns, the very fact that it was unlike anything which had been known justified at the best the enactment of a temporary measure if the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code and the political laws were shown inadequate to put down this state of things, and a permanent law was not called for. All admitted that during the last two years immense improvement under the circumstances had been made, and it was clearly a case of "non sequitur" to demand that the exceptional law should now become a permanent feature of the legal system. He urged another consideration of the Law of 1907 was first demanded permanently, but in view of public opposition the period was limited to three years.

The important departures in the present Bill from that of 1907 justified the wisdom of the course, but for the fact that the Government was under an obligation to reconsider and weigh the whole subject it was likely these alterations would have been made. Just as the present Government of India, which was entirely differently composed from that of 1907, felt it necessary to revise the Act, its sucessors might feel the same need for the revision of the law which is being enacted and no difficulties should be thrown in the way of such revision. In the present Imperial Legislation, Sir Edward Baker and Mr. Gokhale were the only persons who participated in the old legislation. New members had brought fresh minds to bear on it.

A TEMPORARY MEASURE.

"Some scope," went on the speaker, "must be given to our successors. Assuming" he said, "that exceptional legislation was needed to meet the exceptional circumstances which have arisen—both a priori considerations and our own experience counsels only a temporary measure." As to the real necessity for exceptional legislation, Mr. Mudholkar added that the maintenance of law and order being the first duty of the Government, vigorous action against sedition and turbulence was called for, and there was an improvement in the situation, though this improvement was not due to the Seditious Meetings Act, as its operation was not until January 1910, extended to provinces other than Eastern Bengal, and in the latter, too, Backerganj was the only district proclaimed. Lord Minto in the first meeting of the new Imperial Legislative Council admitted the great improvement. Even though the Act has been extended to the other provinces, it has existed only on paper except in one District which was proclaimed sometime ago. The action taken by the local Governments was under the ordinary criminal and police laws. There were quite efficacious for punishing offenders, preventing improper meetings or dissolving undesirable associations. The improvement was facilitated by the Reform measures and the adoption of a more sympathetic policy. Laws like this Bill were a slur both upon Government and the people. As a permanent addition to the Statute Book it must ever be a source of pain and humiliation to us.

LEGISLATION FOR A SECTION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, in the course of his speech, said.—"Notwithstanding the commendable improvement, the Bill has one disagreeable feature which is absent from the existing Act. There is much to be said for the view that such a restrictive measure should not have a permanent place in the Statute Book. I am not sure that the proposal will command the support of many people otherwise willing to co-operate with the Government, even in the matter of repressive legislation. I myself have accepted the change with considerable hesitation. The necessity is not obvious. But two considerations have persuaded me to support the proposal. I have been impressed with the fact that the legislation is meant only for a small section of irreconcilable citizens, who shall not be allowed to shout periodically, and need not hurt the susceptibilities of that large body of loyal Indians, who with their tropical emotionalism are apt to take a wrong perspective of the situation, and to suspect that their cherished rights have been filched by an unsympathetic Government. It has been pointed out repeatedly that the very existence of even such a stringent Act as the Seditious Meetings' Act of 1907 has been a matter of historical research to the few and of blissful ignorance to the many. The proposed Law is still less likely to be brought to prominence by frequent use. Far better, therefore, it should be enacted once for all and be relegated to its deserved obscurity, than that the reminiscence of an unpleasant severity should be kept alive among the law-abiding people by repeated debates on it in the Council. Another consideration not less weighty is that Government appears to be in possession of information which reasons of State preclude publication, which counsels the course Government has taken. Would it be prudent to treat the assurance cavalierly. I do not think that there is any occasion for suspecting the motives of the Government for impeaching the soundness of their conclusions. The atmosphere is not entirely free from electricity and a Government headed by a pro-consul of your Excellency's broad sympathies and unfaltering liberalism may be trusted with some extraordinary powers. I wish to make my position clear. I support this Bill because the Government have modified and softened it. I support it because Government have endeavoured to conciliate the public and respect public opinion. I support it because it will to some extent mitigate the evil which we are all anxious to guard against. I support it because the Bill in its present form does not arbitrarily restrict an important public right. I support it because it does not unduly interfere with public liberty, with the valued privilege of constitutional agitation and finally I support it as I feel that our co-operation at the commencement of your Excellency's rule will materially help the great work of conciliation and good and sympathetic Government which your Excellency has so nobly undertaken."

Sir Sassoon David thought that the Bill was a great improvement upon the existing Act and gave his whole-hearted support to the Bill.

A DELICATE SITUATON

Mr. Chitnavis said: "My Lord, I feel I should not give a silent vote to an important measure like this. The situation appears to be delicate. The local Governments are unanimously of opinion that the present Act should be maintained. We can understand that it is difficult for the Supreme Government to brush aside such weighty opinions and to drop the law altogether. It is a great thing that they have of their own motion and practically against the wishes of the Provincial Governments, recast the Act in such a way as to make it harmless. We appreciate and admire the action and I think Government can fairly expect support from us after all that has been done to conciliate public opinion. I feel further that a non-official member incurred a serious responsibility in moving for repeal of a measure demanded by all the local Governments. The Government of India have evinced a genuine desire for the advancement of the political interests of the people they have been responsible to their wishes. After all that I would not question their judgment. The majority of the non-official members, too, appear to admit the necessity of the measure. The Select Committee's report makes it clear. The principal controversial point is the length of time during which the law should be in operation, but that is after all a matter of detail. If the situation improves, judging from their conciliatory spirit, I have the fervent hope that the Government will themselves rescind the law."

Kumar Rambir Singh said that all law-abiding people should support the Bill and thought that prevention was better than cure.

HON. MR. B. N. BASU.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Basu said that he would abstain from entering into a discussion on a subject which would certainly be fruitless. He acknowledged that some of the objectionable provisions of the Act had been repealed. A local Administration, in a moment of panic or from pressure, might declare an area proclaimed, and it would be very difficult for the Supreme Government to deny the request of the local Government. He was glad that the provision of declaring any assembly of twenty men as a seditious meeting had been taken away. The question yet remained, was the law still necessary? This question should be carefully considered free from passion and prejudice. The Hon'ble, the Home Member, had admitted that a great change for the better had taken place and the sympathetic attitude of the Government in considering the points urged by the non-official member was a sure indication to conclude what was just and fair. They, too, on their part were not slow in appreciating this change in the attitude of the Government. Having regard to the improvement in the situation and having regard to the improved attitude of the Government, they felt especially aggrieved that a measure of this kind was revived and placed permanently on the Statute Book.

The Raja of Digpathia, while thankfully accepting the modifications, regretted that the Bill should be placed permanently on the Statute Book. In view of the opinions of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, the situation had greatly improved. He asked His Excellency to pass the Bill for five years.

Nawab Abdul Majid supported the Bill and adhered to what he said at Simla last August. He said that the enactment of the Bill was no slur upon loyal people and asked the Council to pass it permanently.

IRRITANT, NOT EMOLIENT.

Mr. S. Sinha in course of his speech said :—"My Lord, it is to me a matter of genuine regret that in the very first session of the Council over which your Excellency has presided the legislature should be called upon to enact a measure of this character and that too in a year which is to be rendered memorable by the presence amongst us of Their Most Gracious Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress. At a time like this the Government should not have placed before this Council and invoked its assistance in passing a measure that will act as an irritant in place of an emolient to the feelings of a large section of His Majesty's subjects. I trust that in spite of Hon. Mr. Jenkins's prophesy that he hoped that, that Bill was now before this Council for the third and last time, it would come up once again before long with the object of being repealed. When that day comes, it will be good for the Government and the people alike. My Lord, it would be a mistake to suppose that any non-official member of this Council would be so short-sighted as not to realise the advantage of co-operating with the Government by giving to it all the support he can consistently with his regard for the interests of the community he represents. I think that some of us might have supported this Bill in its present form as a temporary measure, not because we are convinced of its necessity, but to satisfy the Government of our sincere desire to strengthen the hands of the Executive in dealing with what is still regarded—though I fear wrongly—as an abnormal situation. But, with the sincerest desire to meet the Government even more than half way, we cannot shut our eyes to the danger of such legislation being made a permanent part of our Statute Book, and we, therefore, decline to be a party to it or to share any responsibility for the same."

Mr. Malaviya, opposing the Bill, said that the Government had enough power to deal with the situation under the provisions of the ordinary criminal law, and regretted the decision of the Government to place the measure permanently on the Statute Book. He acknowledged with gratitude the many changes that have been made in the Bill. He said that if the Government would limit the period of operation they would have no cause of regret.

At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch to reassemble at 2-15 p.m.

The Council re-assembling after lunch, Mr. Macpherson, Secretary, Legislative Department, with His Excellency the Viceroy's permission, read the speech of Raja Pertab Singh Bahadur who supported the measure regretting its necessity as sedition and anarchy had not died out.

The Hon'ble Mr. Madge said:—"My lord, as one who entirely approved the original Act I must confess to a sense of disappointment at the amendments now proposed, but as the Government is better informed I am prepared to support this Bill."

Mr. Graham supported the Bill on behalf of those whom he had the honour to represent and thought that the Bill as amended would not affect a law-abiding citizen and if a statute had existed before there would not have been so much trouble.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale regretted that the Government were determined to proceed with this legislation and there was no choice left to non-official members but to express their dissent. The questions after all were? What is the danger and what are the measures Government are taking? Is the need urgent and immediate or is the measure only precautionary. He urged that legislation of this character should be undertaken by Provincial Councils where local conditions could be discussed with greater knowledge. He urged that the Bill should be limited in operation to three or four or even five years.

HON. MR. ALI IMAM'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Ali Imam said :—"My Lord, the legislative measure which is before the Council deserves to be examined in the light of a comparison of its provisions with those of the Seditious Meetings' Act of 1907. This process will lay bare the constitutional changes that have been introduced by your Excellency's Government in a piece of legislation the utility of which under circumstances of political danger cannot be sufficiently appreciated. It will be conceded on all hands that these far-reaching changes are all in the direction of removing the features that in the Act of 1907 were supposed to induce real or fancied alarm in the mind of such as have permitted themselves to be oppressed by abstractions rather than be guided by the statesmanship which addresses itself to a correct appreciation of the conditions existing in fact. It will be remembered that the notification under Sub-section (2) of Section (1) is a condition precedent to the exercise of the power under Section (2). The former establishes only a correlation between the Government of India and the local Governments with regard to the operation of the Act and does not impose any immediate curtailment of the right of the people to hold public meetings. The proclamation of a province or a part of a province must be preceded by this notification that does not do more than make it only possible for the local Governments to apply the measure within their jurisdiction. I find it necessary to advert to it as in the criticisms that have been offered from time to time on the action taken under the Act by Lord Minto's Government in January 1910, the point has been lost sight of and it has been assumed that His Lordship's Government by taking the action had deprived the whole of India of the right of holding meetings by one stroke of the pen. As a matter of fact it did only make it permissible for different local Governments to apply the Act if an emergency arose. This action served as a gentle warning to put the disaffected and the wavering on their best behaviour without in the least trenching upon any rights of citizenship. The better informed and more circumspect critics however concerned that action on the ground of the impolicy of arming local Governments with powers of such potency at the Act contains. My Lord, it is only bare justice to the local Governments concerned for this Council to remember that they fully justified the confidence of Government of India in them. It is now more than a year since they were armed with this authority. Yet be it said to their credit they have not put it into actual operation in any one single instance. My Lord, an advocate of centralisation might find in the political sagacity and sobriety displayed by the local Governments sufficient justification to ask for the continuance of the policy of giving them a free hand in this matter. But with a view to provide additional precaution and create greater security in the mind of the public the Bill has subjected the action of local Governments under the two clauses of Section (2) to the provious sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council. The Bill therefore relieves Local Governments of the responsibility of applying its provisions to the whole or any part of their charges and places the discretion to accept or reject such a proposal in the hands of the Governor-General-in-Council. When the Government of India has elected to take upon itself such responsibility Hon'ble Members may well be assured it has not done so in a light and sporting spirit but in the solemnity and earnestness that are inseparable from authority of exceptional magnitude. Hon'ble Members will, I venture to think, agree with me when I say that the deletion of Sub-section (3) of Section (3) of the Seditious Meetings' Act of 1907 from the present Bill has introduced a radical change in the very core and conception of the rationale that prompted the measure four years ago.

POLICE POWERS CURTAILED.

"One more feature of striking contrast is regarding the position of the Police.

"My Lord, here again the Bill has so largely modified the provisions of the Bill that save and except a Commissioner of Police not a shred of power has been left in the hands of any member of that force. It had disarmed all criticisms based on allegations of the wickedness of the Police. The Bill as considered in the select Committee makes an offence committed against the proposed legislation triable only by a First Class Magistrate. The Bill in its design and conception is preventive. It would therefore be just as well to put that the C. P. Code out of consideration. Now as to the Criminal Procedure Code there is no question that some of it's preventive sections are of great potency.

"Mr. Gokhale in the year 1907 in his speech on the Seditious Meetings Act enhanced the brilliancy of his oration by a passage of remarkable force, though wanting in prophetic perspecuity. The Hon'ble Member said, "My Lord I can imagine circumstances of such extreme urgency and such extreme gravity as to necessitate the passing of a law of the kind and passing it even in the manner the Government have adopted, had there been an active and widespread movement of resistance to authority afoot in the country, if breaches of the public peace have been frequent, if incitement to violence had been the order of the day. I can understand the executive wanting to arm themselves with these vast powers of coercion. But, my Lord, can any one truthfully say that such a state of things has arisen in the country. On the contrary I assert without fear of contradiction that there is nothing in the circumstances which constitute even a distant approach to such a situation." Since the 1st of November when the Hon'ble Member thus spoke a great deal of water has run under the bridge. The dark and dismal shadow of sedition has fallen on the land.

MR. GOKHALE'S OPTIMISM.

"The religion of revolt, the gospel of political assassination, the preaching of violent doctrines, the growth of nihilistic principles and the manifestation of anarchical crimes have loomed large on the political horizon of India. I crave the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's indulgence to suffer me to quote him once more. On the [illegible]th February 1910, speaking on the Press Bill in this Council, the Hon'ble Member summed up the situation in that inimitable style of language and diction which has captured the admiration of all of us. Said the Hon'ble Member. "It is not merely the assassinations that have taken place or the conspiracies that have come to light or the political dacoities that have been committed that fill me with anxiety. The air in many places is still thick with ideas that are undoubtedly antagonistic to the unquestioned continuation of British Rule with which our hopes of a peaceful evolution are bound up and this is a feature of the situation quite as serious as anything else."

"Now I admit that things move very fast in India, but I doubt very much if they have moved so fast to permit the Hon'ble Member to appreciably depart from the position he took in February 1910. The Press Act which the Hon'ble Member did not find justification to oppose and the Bill before the Council are, if I may say so, intended to serve similar purposes under different conditions. While the former is to check seditous tendencies disseminated by the agency of printing press, the latter is to restrain the propagation of revolutionary progaganda by the more dangerous methods of direct preaching. The hostility of the vernacular press to the Government was only the other day recognised by the Hon'ble Members in this Council on a resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu in the present session. The Hon'ble Mr. M. Haque gave expression to his views. "The evil is recognised by all thinking men of the country that the vernacular press is doing a great deal of mischief." The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale largely sympathised with the desire of the Government to correct misrepresentations of their acts and intentions which appeared in the vernacular press and also that the attitude of the vernacular press was deplorable at times. The Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar helped the debate by saying "I frankly admit that there are journals—and their number unfortunately at present is very large—who write in a spirit which is most deplorable and very reprehensible." If that be so, My Lord, is this not an indication that serves as an argument against the passing of the Bill that is before the Council? If only a year ago the air was in many places thick with ideas subversive of the unquestioned continuance of British rule we need some proof that the atmosphere has quite cleared and the sources of pollution exist no more. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has not been able to reconcile himself to the permanency we propose to give to this measure. My Lord, as an Indian, I can claim to realize the sentiment which has over powered even the sterling statesmanship of the Hon'ble Member. The overwhelming sense of shame and humiliation in giving one's acquiescence to legislation that has been interpreted as a slur on the national character of one's countrymen is not unlikely to warp judgment. My Lord, I refuse to accept the proposition that the permanency will be a blot on, or reproach to, the good name of my country or countrymen. On the contrary I assert that it will be the greatest condemnation that India's representatives can give to any suggestion that implies a doubt regarding her loyalty. I trust, my Lord, my countrymen who are members of this Council will not permit themselves to be swayed by a sentimentality which has its birth in a highly strung emotional temperament rather than a dispassionate examination in the cold light of reasoning."

Mr. Mudholkar, in moving that the application of the Act be limited to three years, warmly repudiated the description of Councillors who opposed the Bill as the "Opposition." There was no such thing as an "Opposition" in the Council or a party bent upon opposing the Government. Whether the Councillors opposed or supported the Government they did so honestly and with as good motives as regular supporters of the Government.

Mr. Gokhale supported the motion which was put and lost on a poll being taken with the result 15 votes for and 50 against.

Mr. Gokhale, in opposing the motion that the Bill be passed associated himself with Mr. Mudholkar in repudiating the theory of "Opposition" adumbrated by the Law Member. He explained his position with regard to the Press Bill. He did not support the permanency of that legislation but on the contrary fought hard against it. He maintained that difference between the Press Act and the Seditious Meetings' Act was that whereas a writer alone suffered under the former and nobody else, under the latter a whole community suffered for the wild excesses of a few persons. He reaffirmed his belief that the fear of the Police was real.

The Law Member having disclaimed any intention to give offence Messrs. Haque and Basu made personal explanations.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

In closing the debate the Viceroy said that the Act has had a beneficent and a restraining influence was a fact which no amount of argument could disprove and the very material improvement that had taken place in the generel internal situation was undoubtedly largely due to the restraining influence of the measure. He was confident that the scruples of Hon'ble members who opposed the Bill were absolutely conscientious and that they were just as keen and as anxious as the Government for the maintenance of order and tranquillity. The only difference was as to the best method of arriving at; the result. In spite of the recent instance of crimes in Calcutta they had seen a revultion of feeling against political violence. The present Bill should have met with the warm approval of those who wished to see the educated youth of India grow up useful and law-abiding. The student class of Calcutta were now devoting their attention to the more wholesome subject of manly games and sports since restriction had been placed on seditious writing and speeches. In order to show his trust in the people he did not intend that the new Act should be extended to any part of India unless a necessity arose, a contingency which he trusted might never occur. He appealed to Hon'ble members to co-operate in the working of an Act which not only restricted sedition and crime but would protect their sons, heirs, friends and relatives from the pernicious and disloyal teaching which could only end in sadness and disaster.

The Bill was then passed.

The Council reassembles to-morrow to pass the Indian Factories Bill.

FIRE IN LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 20.

A fire, the cause of which is unknown, broke out this morning in the premises of Messrs. Murray and Co., Ld. The fire brigade was on the spot and by 9 a.m. the fire was got under. It is impossible to estimate the loss; the buildings and stock are covered by insurance. The business is being carried on as usual. During the outbreak the members of the fire brigade played the hose on the boxes of the exploding cartridges and succeeded in flooding the place where the ammunition was stored.

HONOURS FROM THE ROYAL AUTOMOBILE CLUB.

MESSRS. E. F. Edge, Ltd., have been advised by the Secretary of the Royal Automobile Club that the Dewar Trophy has been awarded to the 65 h. p. six-cylinder noiseless Napier. The condition under which this trophy is awarded is for the most meritorious performance of any motor during the year. The performance in question was a straightforward "road test," and it comes most fittingly to us at the moment when we have with such persistence put forward the fact that the six-cylinder noiseless napier is the "proved best" car of the world. Immediately after this welcome announcement reached us, we were also informed by the Royal Automobile Club that their gold medal had been awarded to us for the best monthly official trial made by any car during 1910, and this acknowledgment from the Royal Automobile Club has been given to the 30 h. p. six-cylinder Napier, again confirming that the six-cylinder noiseless Napier is the "proved best" car of its type. It is quite unprecedented for one firm to receive the two highest official awards that it is possible to obtain, both in one year. It is pleasing to know that both these awards, open to the world, have been won by a British built car.

News from Florence states that Signor Caruso's villa in that city has been looted by burglars and property to the value of £6,000 taken away.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 3.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

THE Army Estimates for 1911-12 were circulated this week, together with the usual explanatory memorandum by the Secretary for War. They show a total of £27,690,000, a decrease, as compared with the amount voted for 1909-10, of £70,000. To bring about the decrease of £70,000, it has been necessary to effect economies to the amount of £312,000, since the following extra charges, aggregating £242,000, have had to be provided for: Net increase for Territorial Force, £106,000; quartering, transport, and remounts £52,000; ordinance departments and general stores, £48,000; increase of pensions £29,000; and War Office £7,000. On the other hand, there are reductions of £102,000 in respect of supplies and clothing, £91,000 in respect of the Special Reserve, £85,000 in pay (in due to increase receipts from Colonial contributions), £15,000 in connection with medical establishment, £10,000 on armaments and engineer's stores, and £7,000 on works and buildings. As was mentioned when the last estimates were presented, the extinction of the annuities created under the Barrack Loan will produce in the forthcoming year a reduction of charge of £304,000. Against this amount Mr. Haldane sets an increase of £20,000 in annuities under the Military Works Loan, £80,000 for special military expendsture in connection with the Coronation, and the increased grant to the Territorial Force, included among the items already enumerated. These, with the net reduction in the estimates of £70,000, absord £276,000 out of the £304,000, and the balance is more than accounted for by the provision made for the purchase of a new artillery range in Northumberland. There is to be an increase in the Regular Army of 2,200 men, so that the total strength of the home and Colonial estabishments, exclusive of India, will be 186,400. Last year 1,000 men were added. This increase, the memorandum explains, is due mainly to the addition of 1,850 men to the "additional numbers" provided outside the establishments of regiments, to meet temporary and occasional excesses, the object being to meet the exceptional conditions which affect recruiting for the cavalry and infantry of the line in the next few years, owing to the operation of the changes made in the terms of enlistment during the years following the South African War. Although the prevailing activity in trade is having its usual effect in diminishing the supply of recruits in some quarters, it is anticipated that the establishment of the Army, as a whole, including the British Army in India, will be full on March 31.

SUPPLY OF REGULAR OFFICERS.

In regard to the maintenance of the supply of Regular officers, Mr. Haldane makes an interesting announcement. Recent experience, he says, has disclosed a disquieting lack of elasticity in the supply of duly qualified candidates for entry to Sandhurst. Sufficient accommodation will shortly be available there to admit of the restoration of the course from its present length of two terms to its normal length of three. To make this change without retarding the supply of officers to the Army it will be necessary to enter increased numbers of cadets, and he has carefully considered the steps to be taken to increase the supply while maintaining the standard.

"I have found it possible to simplify the conditions of entry by combining the present two examinations (qualifying and competitive) into one, and to make certain alterations in the syllabus and the age limits. Further, it has been decided to institute a number of prize cadetships, both at Woolwich and at Sandhurst, to be awarded at the entrance competitions beginning with that of November next. These prizes will reduce the civilian parent's contributions (now £150 a year) to the rate of £80 a year, the highest rate now paid by a naval or military officer, and will carry, to the son of officer and civilian alike, complete remission of the present charges for outfit of cadets and a grant of £65 for outfit on obtaining a commission in the British Army. I trust that these measures may have the effect of stimulating competition for cadetships. I have been much gratified to note, as a practical token of the increased interest in military matters now token by our Universities, that there is a marked improvement, both in numbers and in standard, in the supply of University candidates for commissions." Various charges are proposed in connection with the Special Reserve, which consists of seventy-four "reserve" battalions, corresponding to the seventy-four pairs of battalions of line infantry, and twenty-seven "extra reserve" battalions, destined in case of need to replace Regular battalions in oversea garrisons, or to join the expeditionary force for duty on lines of communication. In the case of the reserve battalions the present establishment of 580 will be maintained, but that of the extra-reserve battalions will be raised to 750, to enable them to embark at an adequate strength for their duties in war. The terms of enlistment are to be modified to permit ex-soldiers, hitherto debarred by the age limit, to serve in the Special Reserve, and in the interests of efficiency, it is proposed to increase the annual period for field training and musketry combined from twenty-one to twenty-seven days, and at the same time to shorten the period of recruit drill from six to five months. In the case of the twenty-seven battalions a reduction of the period of recruit drill to three months is considered justifiable. Other measures are in contemplation for increasing the elasticity of the terms of service, and steps are also under consideration for reducing, as far as possible, the drain of recruits from the Special Reserve to the line.

THE TERRITORIAL.

Reading through the Estimates for the coming year, together with the accompanying statement by the Secretary for War, which were made public on Friday last, is, on the whole, a pleasant task. Mr. Haldane is giving effect to some of the views held by men intimately associated with the force, and from time to time been emphasised in these notes. To summarise: Three new cyclist battalions are to be raised; better provision is being made for increased grants for establishment, travelling, horses, and boot money; thirdly, and perhaps most important, more money is to be allotted for training purposes during other periods than those of annual camp. Lastly, special grants are to be made to county associations for purposes of administration, and it is anticipated that these sums will be chiefly devoted to the payment of thoroughly efficient quartermasters, and for providing more adequate salaries for those underpaid officials, the secretaries of county associations. So much for the future. As to the present and past, the memorandum is not quite so satisfactory. There has been a total shrinkage during the past year of nearly 5,000 officers and men, whilst considerably more than one-third of the force underwent annual training for periods of less than the full fortnight. In the latter connection it looks rather ominous that 1,416 officers, more than one-eighth of the total number trained, failed to attend for the full period. It is a regrettable fact that at his best the Territorial officer is perhaps the weakest link in the chain that Mr. Haldane is forging; he is certainly so weak that he cannot afford to absent himself from camp, not only for his own sake, but for that of the men, and the fact that nearly 1,500 of these officers were unable to put in the full fifteen days is a most discouraging sign of the times and of the difficulties that will have to be faced sooner or later. The memorandum, whilst alluding to the 1,055 officers and 17,189 men who have accepted the liability to serve abroad, glosses over the desperate and unavailing attempt that has been made to form the Territorial Reserve. Here there is no use in desguising the facts—the Territorial Reserve, so far, has proved a dismal failure, and is likely to continue to do so as long as it is run on its present detached and haphazard lines. The Veteran Reserve is left in discreet silence. So far London and Surrey are the only two counties that have done anything in this matter. To Surrey especially much credit is due for the efforts it has made to register some small percentge of its fighting men, but the Veteran Reserve of England cannot be truthfully said to have made much progress considering the somewhat extended period that the matter has been in front of the public. Of the Technical Rererve not a word is said; this is wise, for the less said the fewer questions will be asked, and to the hundred and one questions which are being asked about this paper force there is nobody who can give a satisfactory answer. We are told that on Jan. 1, there were thirty-eight cadet units "recognised." To the uninitiated this may sound well, but to the man who knows something about cadet units, and what the honour of recognition means, there is no great message of joy in the fact. If our cadets are to attempt to play any serious part in our national Defence scheme then it is not a question of thirty eight, or even 380 units—ten times then that latter amount would be nothing to boast about.

GERMANY'S ARMY.

During the debate in the Reichstag, on Saturday, on the second reading of the Army Estimates, the speakers of the middle-class parties emphasized the fact that, in spite of certain abuses, the fundamental idea of the army should remain unchanged, as for the German people the army was the strongest national bond. Herr Liebermann von Sonnenberg, of the Economic Union, asked that no mercy should be shown to the two British officers, Lieutenant Brandon and Captain Trench, as too much was at stake. Replying to various questions, General von Herringen, Minister of War, declared that the money which Germany was spending on her armed forces would continue to be spent so long as it preserved her from the horrors of war. Continuing, the Minister said that the cost of clothing, including the parade uniform, worked out at 71 marks (£3 11s.) yearly per man. The parade uniform was certainly only an outward show, but its sentimental value could, nevertheless, not be ignored. Turning to duelling, General von Heeringen declared that the regulations with regard to courts of honour made no provision for duels. Courts of honour only ascertained whether an officer, before he issued a challenge to a duel, had borne himself as an officer should. Politics had nothing to do with it. The refusal to accept certain candidates as officers owing to their religious belifes was illegal. The fact that Jews had not been made officers of the reserve since the eighties was due, the Minister admitted, to conscious or unconscious anti-Semitic leanings which he condemned. "I ask, however," he said, "what is to be done? A general order to the army was certainly not necessary, as provision had already been made for the redress of legitimate grievances. In the army itself there was no anti-Semitism. General von Heeringen next maintained that it was not true that blind obedience was demanded in the army. Moreover, every officer discountenanced the ill-treatment of soldiers, and everything was being done to put a stop to ill-treatment. A clear proof of the healthy spirit prevailing in the army was given by the operations in German South-West Africa, where officers and men thirsted and bled together.

THE PARSI GENERAL ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. H. A. Wadia, in his to-day's letter, sets a high ideal of public life by publicly stating that, from honest convictions of Sir P. M. Mehta's by far the most superior claim to trusteeship, he offered voluntarily, without any outside dictation or pressure, to retire in favour of Sir P. M. Mehta. In this connection, it is important to note that Mr. Wadia, (one of the caucus candidates,) is admittedly the first, the foremost and the best. Nothing could bring out Mr. Wadia's modesty and unpretentiousness in public life than this step, honourable and dignified to him. This action of Mr. Wadia is pregnant with a moral of public life which others in our community ought to emulate.

With due deference and keen sense of respect for Mr. Wadia, I beg to point out that, instead of so light-heartedly surrendering himself to the threat and dictation of the caucus gentlemen, he should have put their public zeal to the test by asking them for specific reasons for their opposition on public grounds to Sir P. M. Mehta. Mr. Wadia knows very well that, in matters of social and religious questions amongst Parsees, he and Sir P. M. Mehta occupy one common platform—he knows very well, in his heart of hearts, that he is not an orthodox, or a best orthodox or a moderate orthodox—that his views, convictions and practices are too well-known to leave any doubt in the mind of the caucus gentlemen. He furthermore knows very well that Sir P. M. Mehta has rendered on many important occasions signal services to the community at large, to the Trustees of Parsi Charities; and furthermore, he has been a guide, philosopher and friend to our worthy Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy's from the death of the second Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy; Sir P. M. Mehta has graced many an important Parsi meeting on Parsi questions from the lifetime of the second Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, in the Allbless Bagh, the office of the Parsi Charity Funds and the Mazagon Castle. Now, when most reckless attacks of a thoroughly personal character were made in the caucus organ against Sir P. M. Mehta—attacks which with logical consistency could have been equally made perhaps with great force against Mr. Wadia himself,—Mr. Wadia must have read in the other Parsi dailies and weeklies refutation of these attacks against Sir P. M. Mehta based on facts and events in the "Parsee Prakash" in the files of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" itself, and principally duly recorded in the records of the Trustees of Parsi charities, and in the Appendices to the bulky volumes of the annual reports of the Parsee Charity Property Funds. Having regard to all these unquestioned and unquestionable facts, Mr. Wadia, instead of quietly yielding himself to the caucus gentlemen, ought to have, in his characteristic, frank, candid outspoken way, called upon these gentlemen for an explanation as to the grounds, public or private, on which they took their perverse attitude against Sir P. M. Mehta—more so when Mr. Wadia himself is thoroughly familiar with the electioneering tactics and manoeuvres of the caucus directly, and through their official organ-all which tactics and manoeuvres were exposed from day to day by the daily and the weekly Parsi papers. I say that I have not in my mind Sir P. M. Mehta's candidature so much, as the ways and means resorted to by the caucus. Had Mr. Wadia tackled the caucus gentlemen in his well-known judicial way on their own grounds, he would have rendered a signal service to the Parsees, as thereby Mr. Wadia would have had the proud satisfaction of laying bare before the public what animus lay at the bottom of the caucus combination. Mr. Wadia is not a green horn requiring to be told that the recent election is not the result of free independent voting. Knowing in his heart of hearts that in the election, there was nothing like free will or volition on the part of the voters. In addition to the exposures of the caucus in the Parsi newspapers, there were further exposures through your columns, the hospitality of which you extended to me and the other correspondents.

It is no disrespect to Mr. Wadia to say that he, like Mr. Kharegat, passed the greater part of his life in the mofussil, which naturally precluded them from being of service to the community, or taking any part in their important communal matters, as in the case of Sir P. M. Mehta. Then again, Mr. Wadia knows best what record of services to the Parsis, Mr. Naoroji Gamadia can produce. Now, against the total zero services of the three caucus candidates, Sir P. M. Mehta has a record of which nobody can be more proud than Mr. Wadia himself. Does Mr. Wadia require to be told that the whole election has, after all literally, been an affair of three tailors of Tooley Street.

Mr. Wadia says, in the second part of his letter, that Mr Jehangir Petit (the head of the caucus) after having pressed his friends to agree to be candidates, he could not possibly ask any one of them to retire in Sir P. M. Mehta's favour. Now when, on Saturday the 11th March, Mr. Wadia was asked to give guarantee, that he should not retire after the 14th, Mr. Wadia ought to have put to Mr. Jehangir Pitit some such plain plump question as this, "Well, Mr. Jehangir, at one time you found it very difficult to ask any one of your candidates to retire in Sir P. M. Mehta's favour, after having pressed them to be candidates; and now, how it lies in your mouth to ask me to give this guarantee when I, of my own motion, free will and volition make way for the best man, Sir P. M. Mehta? By my free will, by my voluntary" action I relieve the caucus of the delicate, difficult position of asking me to retire. This sort of test question would have brought the caucus and its operation to a crucial test and that too at the hand of one like Mr. Wadia, who is known never to mince matters, and even, on occasions, calling a spade a spade. Will Mr. Wadia assure the Parsis, if he at all asked the three caucus gentlemen for any specific reasons on public grounds of their attitude towards Sir P. M. Mehta?

In conclusion, I cannot too emphatically say that this letter is not meant to do duty of a brief for Sir P. M. Mehta, but on the contrary, it is prompted by keen solicitude for the best interest of the community of which I am a humble member.

A PARSI.

March 20.

THE annual meeting of the Indian Railway Conference Association will commence on the 18th September, and under their rules business six months' notice is necessary for the discussion of any particular subject.

VILLAGE SANITATION AND THE G. M. C. HINDU AMATEURS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Does history ever repeat itself? Yes, it ever must if it is true history at all. And we have to bear in mind that like causes produce like effects. Whenever philosophy uses a race or a nation for the test, poor seed yields as a general rule a poor fruition. And when, as a counterpart of Darwin's theory or as a contrast of the same, the weakling survives in human history, the "human harvest" is necessarily bad.

It is a foregone conclusion, moreover, that the survival of the fittest is the primal moving cause of all race progress. Preservation of strength—physical to start with, and mental, moral as well as spiritual in addition, will put new vigour in life. Preservation requires proper care and caution in diverse spheres of activity. And most of these spheres are moved by men proficient in medical profession. The twentieth century that has a proud privilege of using scientific skill to advantage, opens the first quarterly epoch by a graceful endowment of funds for the purpose of struggling hard against disease and death, especially in remote corners of human existence, where the beams of scientific enlightenment have not fully reached, or have failed to penetrate deep into the innermost recesses of village life. Miss Flora Nightingale has bequeathed a rich legacy to the public and only some time back there was an intimation through the Press that the working secretaries of the Fund that might be collected in future for being added to the original amount, have been Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. K. Natrajan. The philanathropic work to be carried out has been known to be of a highly remarkable character, such that it will bear fruit in the present as well as future generations, to an appreciable extent. The movement intended to be set on foot aims at the great purpose of life—living happily. It is much like the ideal couched in some such words as these :—Where the city of the cleanliness of the sexes stands, where the city of the holiest and healthiest fathers stands, where the city of the best bodied mothers stands, there the great city stands. The same remark to be applied with the same emphasis to the village, "mutatis mutandis." It is to try to produce a great personality in the individual, the powerful magnetising influence of which will bring out a healthy physical development of the city as also of the country, by having all the limbs and organs clean and sound. But in villages and remote recesses of suburbs, wherein as yet the light of scientific movement and sanitary refinement has not been quite able to reach, some prominent ideas about the simple and surface solutions of problems relating to the subject, will be preached and ventilated freely by some nurses and professional persons going round such villages.

It is intended, moreover, by the pioneers of this movement—and be it noted here that Sir N. G. Chandavarkar whose name can be hailed with delight as a prime mover in the concern under reference—to put practice close to precept by starting work, as a mere modest beginning, but, at the same time, as a convincing proof of real and actual work, even by availing themselves of the funds as they are already in the hand at present. It need not be noted with emphasis that both urban and village sanitation can be deemed as essential to all endeavours made for the purpose of reducing the rate of mortality. And the relative influence of rural and urban conditions on the mortality at all stages of our hygienic progress is a subject that invites extended reference. But whereas there are some helps, some ways and means, for promoting the ends of town sanitation, there is none or hardly any for the health of village population. Besides, as remarked by an authoritative pen, "there is a marked contrast in the conditions of life between the great rural majority and the town minority as regards occupation and the complex influences arising from aggregation in different degrees. A civilization that might be justified in one case is entirely at a disadvantage in the other; and yet we find that as the original court and camp centres of the old "regime" developed into industrial towns and trade emporia, and while these grew and multiplied, there was no corresponding advance in civic organization, no adjustment to the new conditions." It has also been added in one part of Public Health Statistics that "an overwhelming proportion of the sickness and mortality is due to diseases of which the salient property is communicability; and, at the same time, there is the evidence of deficient powers of resistance and of insanitary habits and surroundings, viz., aggregation, foul air, deficient and impure water and defective conservancy including drainage." The Village Sanitation scheme purports to set a movement on foot, as soon as certain amount of funds has been reached, which is calculated, in an humble and modest measure in the initial stage, to improve the sanitary conditions of village populations. So it remains hardly necessary to be declared that the scheme to that extent, aims at supplying a long felt want and is expected to effect that sort of good that was so sorely missed in times gone by.

Medical students, at this stage, moreover, at the instance and under the guidance of their secretary, have come forward in a body to help the philanthropic cause in question. Those of them that belong to the Union of Hindu Amateurs in the Grant Medical College, with Dr. Y. D. Gidh, at the head, have proposed very kindly to pay the proceeds of a performance in Marathi of Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew" in about ten days' time, towards the swelling of the aforementioned fund collected in the name of Miss Florence Nightingale, under the patronage of Sir N. G. Chandavarkar. Students doing a work congenial for the purpose of furthering their own professional ends and their able as well as enthusiastic working secretary deserve credit for such a laudable promise of self-sacrifice. For it need not be added that the present attempt on the part of the said Union of Hindu amateurs has to boast of similar precedents in the form of such Benefit Nights given in previous years; for instance, in aid of Prof. Curve's Orphanage, of the Maratha Hospital, the Seva Sadan and such other institutions calculated to bring about public weal in a systematic way.—Yours, & c.,

S. S. MEHTA.

MEYER SASSOON MILLS.

The report of the directors of the Meyer Sassoon Mills, Limited, states :—"Your directors beg to lay before you the first report of your Company's mill for the period ending 31st December 1910. The mill property was purchased on the 2nd March 1910 from Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas for Rs. 7,00,000. The Company was registered under the Indian Companies' Act on 24th September 1910 with a capital of Rs. 10,00,000. The Agents subscribed half of the capital of the Company and the remaining half was offered for public subscription and was all taken up. Up to the date of the report, Rs. 7,66,860 have been paid up on calls. The average time the mill worked in full during the year was 8 months and 28 days. Notwithstanding the bad times the mill industry is passing through owing to high prices of Cotton, the directors are pleased to say your mill made a net profit of Rs. 10,602-10-2, out of which they propose to write off Rs. 8,000 to the preliminary charges account and the balance Rs. 2,602-10-2 to be carried forward to next year's account. Your mill when purchased contained 10,848 mule and 10,080 ring spindles, but as space and power already existed and taking advantage of the depression in the textile machinery trade, your directors bought at very favourable rates 9,504 ring spindles which have all arrived and are being erected. They have also purchased one new boiler which has also arrived. The increased production from the additional machinery will tend to the economical working of the mill. The Company purchased from Mr. Morarji Narotam 14,396 square yards of Foras freehold land adjoining the mill at a favorable rate. The conveyance is not completed and the purchase money not paid yet. Under Clause 117 of the Memorandum and Articles of Association three of your Directors namely Messrs. H.A.H. Payne, P. A. Hormarji and Khimji Cooverji retire, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election. Your mill property including machinery is insured for Rs. 12,44,300 and stores, cotton etc. for Rs. 5,57,500.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOXING AT POONA.

The Finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 19.

The final night of the Poona Boxing Tournament last night saw a large gathering of the general public. Both the Civil and Military element were present.

The first bout of the evening, the semi-final of the Novices' Light Weights, was between Pte. Connor, and Pte. Dennaham, N. Lancs. This was well contested, hitting being quick and clean throughout. Connor won on points. The next event in the same weight was also between two men of the North Lancs, Bte. Whiteham and Pte. Duffy. This was not half as interesting as the former one. Whiteham won on points.

In the final of Welter Weights between Pte. Strickland, 14th Hussars, and Pte Retson, Black Watch, a very good bout took place, the exchanges being fairly even Retson receiving the verdict.

The final of the Feather Weights was another very good contest between Pte Parr, N. Lancs, and Seaman A. B. Smith, H. M. S. "Hyacinth." Both the men fought pluckily, the exchanges being fairly even throughout. Parr received the verdict on points.

The six round contest between Pte. Waugh D. L. I., and Pte Dennaham, N. Lancs, lacked much of the interest of the previous bouts. Dennaham won on points.

The first fight after the interval was the final of the Boys' Heavy Weights. Boy Louis, Poona Volunteers, met Boy Chisholm, Poona Volunteers. Louis won on points.

The final of the Novices' Light Weights between Pte Whiteham and Pte. Connor, North Lancs, was rather a tame affair. Whiteham piled up points receiving the verdict.

The final of the Middle Weights was then put in hand. Sergt Nolan, Dublin Fusiliers, met Pte. Retson, Black Watch. Retson received the verdict after a somewhat uninteresting display.

A six round contest between Ptes. Kinnard and Wingfield, both of the N. Lancs. brought the proceedings to a close. Wingfield was the winner.

Major Alderson, before giving away the prizes, asked Captain Leahy, the referee, to make a few remarks when the latter said that he had been very much pleased with the exhibition given by the most of the competitors. General Alderson then praised the excellent spirit which had animated all fighters, especially sailors. He thanked all tho[illegible] who had a hand in the running of the Tourna[illegible] Prizes were then given away.

The prizes for the most scientific fight[illegible] awarded to P. C. Rogers, H.M.S. "Hyacinth[illegible] Wingfield and Pte. Moore, N. Lancs, also [illegible] prizes.

BOMBAY RACES.

15th Extra Meeti[illegible]

TUESDAY, MARCH [illegible]

Entry closed at 10 a.m. on Monda[illegible]

A NEW ARAB PONY SELL[illegible] tance 6 furlongs—Mr A B Oomer's [illegible] Jassim M E sa's b a h Prism, Mr [illegible] Hassan's b a h Blade, Mr Ahmed Ha[illegible] Albert, Mr Ahmed Hazemy's ch a h [illegible] him Hazemy's b a h Kamil B[illegible] Hazemy's g a h Roll Gold, Mr A [illegible] Symington, Mr Abdoola Tamimi's b[illegible] Mirza Ahmed and Mr A S Oomer's [illegible] Messrs A M Shamlan and A K Dakhaye[illegible] More, Mr Fattehalla Esack's b a h Desma[illegible] Dakhayel's b a h Time Keeper, Mr Johnson's [illegible] British, Messrs H Jamsetjee and Rashid Nasser's g a h [illegible] Sanayabar, Mr Kaj Mahomed's b a h Lord Chestnut, Mr Sulleman Mahalla's ch a h Annie Pasha, Mr Sulleman Mahalla's g a h Sasan, Mr M Gocaldass' b a h Nelson, Messrs Syed Mustapha bin and E M Salleman's g a h Papa, Mr Hajee Mahomed Hassan's g a h Debey, Messrs Jassim Awad and E Yacoob's g a h Nurgis, Mr Ahmed Deeb's b a h Gold Mohur, Mr Mahmood Shirazi's g a h Zomat, Mr Mahmood Shirazi's ch a h Shojelly, Mr Tabar Yunis' ch a h Tayeb, Mr Ebrahim Nimee's b a h Maasal, and Mr Ahmed Khalevi's ch a h Dwarka.

Forfeit for the above race due if not struck out before 12 noon to-day, Monday, 20th March, 1911.

RACE-COURSE MORALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The sporting correspondent of a local contemporary has recently been commenting seriously on what he apparently considers erratic, or inconsistent running, on the part of some of the horses which have taken part at the Mahaluxmi Races during the current season.

True, he does not call a spade a spade, by stating point blank, in pure unadulterated English, that some of the horses have been deliberately "pulled" in events in which they took part previous to the winning effort. His meaning, however, is so unmistakable, he might just as well have taken a plunge and said so without shirking the "spade declaration."

Now isn't this droll? Isn't it quite too funny? And I have been wondering ever since what this sporting scribe will try his hand at next.

The afternoon gatherings held at Mahaluxmi, under the auspices of the Western India Turf Club, are popular in the extreme, and afford a pleasurable relaxation to a big mass of jaded humanity of all ranks, and creeds, who prefer something a little more energetic on a holiday afternoon than lounging in a gharry listening to the strains of a brass band, or loafing up and down the green.

The utmost harmony has prevailed, and the merry little picnics on the oasis at the Flats have tinkled along for years as joyously as the proverbial marriage bell. Of course no one ever treats the "racing" question seriously; the huge assemblage collects there for an outing and to enjoy itself. Some go to make money, and when the fates are propititious they succeed; the losers smile cheerily, and hope for a better day. Whether the merry punter's fancy has been a "tryer" or an "otherwise," matters not, such a trifle never disturbs his equanimity. If the venture happens to have been on an "otherwise," he casts about to get on something at a good price that will have a "go" and when the good thing comes off, to see the merry punter rejoice, would move the heart of a stone god.

One never dreams of trying to spot the probable winner; the real charm and excitement attached to the proceedings consists in delving about endeavouring to discover an animal which is really trying to win, and to get on at the best possible price. The fun is fast and furious whilst it lasts, and when the day terminates, the merry good-humoured throng, after having thoroughly enjoied themselves quietly disperse, and repeat the performance at the next fixture.

This is the picture as it is, but now comes a rift in the lute. The Demon of Discord has come into being. A Pharaoh, in the guise of a Pressman, who apparently knew not Joseph, makes his appearance, and publishes a transparent absurdity at this later date, drawing public attention to the inconsistent running of one or two horses.

This is not news. We all know it. The crows on the house-tops have been cawing it for the last twenty years; the Clock Tower and the Municipal Market Clock would chime it forth every quarter of the day if asked the question; and the High Court Judges if cautiously approached for an opinion, would undoubtedly rule that "whereas innumerable precedents having been established extending over a period of twenty long years, and the said matter being somewhat akin to the law bearing on Ancient Lights, whereby it hath become a custom or habit through long usage, the Court find that notwithstanding any rule to the contrary, an owner cannot be called upon to win a race with his horse if he does not feel so inclined."

It is clear therefore the mischief has been done and the Pressman and his predecessors are wholly and solely responsible for it. For the past twenty years, that is to say; since racing has been seriously indulged in on this side of India, the press have brought about this singularly anomalous situation, and it is far too late now to attempt any reforms, and so it must remain.

An appeal at the present juncture to cleanse the Augean Stable would prove as fruitless as the fervent supplication put up for the wicked ill-fated cities mentioned in Bible History.

It the practice of starting horses in a race and not trying to win is corrupt and immoral, the sin has long since been purged by Father Time, and it is quite an accepted and recognised fact by all frequenters of the race-course. What earthly good can arise from kicking up a dust now?—Yours etc.

GEE GEE STONE-BROKE.

MEN AND MATTERS.

KING GEORGE AND THE TURF.

There is little cause to doubt that King George will be as enthusiastic a patron of the Turf as was his father. Arrangements have already been made by Lord Marcus Beresford, who still retains his position as manager of the Royal Stables for King George and Queen Mary to be present at the Derby this year. His Majesty is to run a colt in this year's classic race and horses from his stable will figure in most of the important flat races this season. The King's horses are already under training at Egerton House, Newmarket, beneath the watchful eye of Mr. Richard Marsh, who brought victory for so many of the late King Edward's horses. King George is to adopt the same racing colours as the late King Edward, and his jockeys will wear a purple jacket with gold braid, scarlet sleeves, and a black velvet cap with gold fringe.

THE KAISER'S VISIT.

Except for his brief stay in London on the occasion of King Edward's funeral, the Kaiser has not visited our shores for any length of time since his memorable State reception in 1907, when he remained a week at Windsor and was welcomed at the Guildhall. The German Empress, too who will also be present at the unveiling of the Queen Victoria memorial, has not been in England for nearly four years. Political unrest between England and Germany has undoubtedly stood in the way of more frequent visits but it is pleasant to remember that this factor never interfered with the personal relations of the Kaiser and the late King Edward, who met the German ruler regularly once a year, and was on terms of the most intimate good fellowship with him during the great State visit to Berlin. Probably no European monarch knows his England better than the Kaiser. His first experience of British hospitality was gained so far back as 1862, when [illegible] was only three years old. He came again often [illegible]en then and the time of Queen Victoria's [illegible] in 1897, when he stayed in the Isle of [illegible]ght and in the Highlands.

[illegible]ECH AT GUILDHALL.

Two years later he returned to Osborne as Emperor, and was made honorary Admiral of the British Fleet. He was also entertained at the Guildhall, where he made a memorable speech in which he declared that his aim was above all the maintenance of peace—a sentiment repeated by him with additional force in the same place in 1907. Other im[illegible]tant visits were made on the occasion of Queen [illegible]ia's funeral and shortly after King Edward's [illegible]on; when he reviewed troops at Shorncliffe [illegible] at Sandringham for King Edward's [illegible]e Kaiser is the fifth Prussian King [illegible]izens of London have acclaimed in [illegible]lis—King Frederick William III. [illegible]814, Frederick William IV. in 1842, [illegible]8 and the Emperor Frederick im[illegible]s marriage with Queen Victoria's [illegible]ss Royal.

[illegible]AMPTON ON HAND-WRITING.

[illegible]pearances in public of the late [illegible] was on July 9, 1900, when the [illegible] at Mill Hill School. It was [illegible] seemed to experience difficulty [illegible]r of the speech was greatly [illegible]enting favourably on the [illegible]he said that he regretted [illegible] given for hand-writing. [illegible]her you are in political life, [illegible]tile life, in administrative [illegible] in love, you must realise [illegible] be read." "The Mill Hill [illegible]ked Lord Wolverhampton [illegible]his important question and [illegible] scheme might be evolved [illegible]ndwriting would become an object [illegible] striving for and not a thing to shuffle through [illegible] we can."

VETERAN COURTIER'S REMARKABLE LEGACY.

Brotherly devotion and family pride are finely expressed in the will of General Sir Dighton Probyn's brother, Mr. William Probyn. "In admiration," runs the will, "of the splendid services my brother, Sir Dighton Macnaghton Probyn, has rendered to the State, both in a military and a civil capacity, and the honour he has added to the name of Probyn, I hereby bequeath to him a legacy of £1,000." The recipient of this remarkable tribute is nearing his eightieth year, and for over thirty years was the friend and confident of Queen Alexandra and the late King Edward. Sir Dighton probably knows as much as anyone about the inner life at Court, while no one with the possible exception of Lord Knollys, has enjoyed the confidence of members of the Royal Family to anything like the same extent as he has.

GALLANTRY IN INDIAN MUTINY.

And his services to the State, to which his brother refers, are indeed worth remembering. Very few soldiers have won more honours on the battlefield than Sir Dighton. For his gallantry in the Indian Mutiny he was mentioned in despatches no fewer than seven times, and was thanked by the Government. After the Mutiny he saw a great deal of active service, in token of which his chest is covered with medals, decorations and Orders. Among them is the coveted V.C., won at Agra in the year of the Mutiny.

ROYAL PICTURES AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

In view of the acceptance of two new historical paintings for the Royal Exchange, the suggestion is again forthcoming that a few of the vacant panels might be devoted to pictorial representations of episodes in the reigns of King Edward and King George V. King Edward paid several visits to the City which could be commemorated in this way, while the Royal progress of King George at his Coronation would obviously provide a fitting subject. The idea of decorating the walls of the Royal Exchange with historical paintings, chiefly of a Royal character, developed fifteen years ago, when Lord Leighton, then President of the Royal Academy, contributed the first of the series. Seymour Lucas followed with a picture showing William the Conqueror granting a charter to the City of London. Many beautiful panels have since been introduced, the most notable being Ernest Normand's King John sealing Magna Charta, Henrietta Rae's Richard Whittington distributing alms to the poor Abbey's representation of the feud between the Skinners and Merchant Taylors' companies, Goetzes scene of the crown being offered to Richard III, Earnest Croft's visit of Queen Elizabeth to the City, Solomons J. Solomon's visit of Charles I. to the Guildhall to demand the delivery of the five members of the House of Commons, Stanhope Forbes' "Great Five of London" Gow's "Nelson leaving Portsmouth to Join the Victory, and Macbeth's "Opening of the Royal Exchange by Queen Victoria." It will be seen from this catalogue that the panels are of such a character that new ones relating to King Edward and King George would follow in natural sequence, and it is to be hoped that the authorities will see the advisability of reserving spaces for the purpose. The two latest panels, represent William II. building the Tower of London and the trained bands of the City marching to the support of Edward IV at the Battle of Barnet.

ANOTHER "LESSON TO PARENTS."

Parents are "getting a hot time of it" at the theatres just now. Only the other day a lesson about boys was humorously driven home by "Vice-Versa", and now Mr. Laurence Irving's fine play, "The Lily," by M. M. Pierre Wolff, Gaston Leroux, and David Belasco, at the Kingsway Theatre, deals with the problem of Our Girls. The Comte de Maigny, a pedantic tyrant of old family, with inflated ideas of his personal "honour," is a widower with one son and two daughters, Odette and Christiane whom he brings up according to his own notions of education, namely by the suppression of all their natural feelings. Odette, the elder daughter "The Lily," falls a ready victim to his "regime;" her early love-affair is knocked on the head; her hopes blighted her life wasted, and she develops into an elderly unpaid housekeeper to her selfish father, comforting his soul by her ficial obedience and good cooking.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA

of which the new (11th) Edition is being issued by

The Cambridge University Press

has won its high reputation during an existence of nearly a century and a half, as described below. The new edition, based on an entirely fresh survey of the whole field of human knowledge, will be sold at an exceptionally low price to those who apply *at once,* before publication is completed by the issue of the Index volume. No money need be sent with such applications.

IT is now 142 years since there appeared in Edinburgh the first part of a book, to be completed in 3 modest volumes of 900 pages each, under the ambitious title of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. The 11th edition consists of 28 volumes and an index. It contains 27,000 pages of text, 40,000 articles, nearly 50 millions of words, more than 8,000 illustrations and maps. Its 1,500 contributors include the most eminent authorities in every department of knowledge. Its scope has been enlarged to supply information under whatever word may reasonably prompt a question as to the person, place, object, action or conception for which it stands—and this information (the result of a fresh survey of the world) is given up to the summer of 1910. Nevertheless, in describing the new edition which the Cambridge University Press is now issuing, it is still to the edition of a century and a half ago that reference must be made for the foundations of the scheme upon which it is based. The new edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica is, indeed, a representative product of the day to which it belongs, in virtue of its writers, its information, the improved method of its preparation, the revolution in its manufacture; but it is also the result of a long development, and can well be introduced only by a backward glance.

The date of the first edition—1768.

Perhaps the most illuminating reflexion that can be made upon the Encyclopaedia Britannica arises from a consideration of a single date—the date of its first appearance—1768—eight years before the American Colonies declared their independence, twenty years before the outbreak of the French Revolution, eleven years after the battle of Plassey. Its appearance may be said to mark the beginning of "modern" times, the close of the days when it was within the capacity of a cultivated mind to compass practically all that was known. The Encyclopaedia Britannica met the need of a common resource which should give connected accounts of arts and sciences already promising to outgrow the bounds within which the individual mind could hope to follow them. And the great reputation which the book was destined subsequently to earn depended precisely upon this, that the growth of knowledge, consequent upon the development of specialization, was to proceed at a pace of which the first editors could have had no conception.

" A complete circle of instruction."

The title of the first edition was ambitious, for the word "encyclopaedia" promised a complete circle of instruction, and this the modest three volumes fell far short of supplying. The fault, however, was not vital, for omissions could be made good as the scope of the book enlarged itself from edition to edition.

A fundamental characteristic.

But, if the first Encyclopaedia Britannica fell far short of completing the circle, it clearly showed that instruction was its main purpose. For its articles upon the chief arts and sciences were long and comprehensive treatises, intended for study and reading, and to this feature—which characterises the Encyclopaedia Britannica to this day—the book owes its reputation as something apart from the many other encyclopaedias, British and foreign, which serve a slighter purpose. Reference, indeed, was among the purposes which the first editor proposed to himself, as is clear, not only from the number of short articles included in his book, but also from the fact that the articles were arranged in alphabetical order—a system by no means universally adopted in books of a similar kind. The chief burden of the preface, however, which he attached to his new venture was the comprehensive and instructive character of its chief articles.

Utility and authority.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the importance of the lines thus clearly laid down in the edition of a century and half ago To the characteristic length of its articles upon the main subjects of inquiry, the Encyclopaedia Britannica owes at once its high utility and its supreme authority. In the first place, fulness of treatment is what the possessor of an encyclopaedia requires if he is ever to turn to a comprehensive heading, "Architecture," for example, or "Shipbuilding," or "Heraldry," or "Light," or "India: History." If such headings are to be admitted at all, they must be followed by long and comprehensive articles, for a summary statement upon a great subject must either be too vague and general to convey any instruction at all, or become a tissue of incomprehensible memoranda.

In the second place, the comprehensive character of its main articles presented a feature which attracted first the attention, and later the collaboration, of original authorities, of distinguished specialists. The great master of his subject was led to place his knowledge at the service of an encyclopaedia which permitted and invited him to do it full justice. Thus, the Encyclopaedia Britannica came to be regarded as a vehicle, not merely of trustworthy knowledge, but also of the latest results derived from original research.

New features.

That the new (11th) edition—besides being *new, i.e.* the result of a fresh survey of the world—developes many features which were latent in earlier editions, the reader may best judge for himself from the prospectus and specimen pages for which this announcement invites him to inquire. From these sources, he will learn that, for the first time in its history, an edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica has been written, and will be issued, as one consistent whole from A to Z. He will learn that the consequently more systematic manner of its preparation will be recognisable throughout its pages in the better distribution of more exhaustive information under twice as many headings as appeared in the previous edition, and that this development, while enhancing the value of the Encylopaedia Britannica as a book for study and for reading, greatly increases its usefulness as a work of reference. He will learn also that, by the employment of India paper, a book of which the contents have always been intended for reading has been at last rendered readable in the shape of light and slender volumes.

29 light and slendour volumes.

The use of India paper may be rightly described as revolutionary. The 29 volumes of the new edition contain 2 million words more than did the 35 volumes of the 10th edition, yet together occupy a width of only 28 inches instead of 7 feet, and weigh but one maund instead of three maunds. The size of type has not been reduced, and the inquirer will see from the specimen pages (which are printed on India paper) that the great advantages derived from this innovation are accompanied by none of the drawbacks which might be expected by those who think of India paper only as a marvel of thinness.

The University of Cambridge and the needs of the day.

At no time in its history has the need of a new Encyclopaedia Britannica been more urgent—and at no time, certainly, has this need been so widely recognized as it is to-day. The earlier volumes of the 10th edition—the 9th (1876-'89) with the supplement—are now 30 years old, and, while the period that has elapsed since they were written has been marked by an even greater multiplication of special studies than divided the 9th from the 8th edition, the past fifteen years have seen also a notable growth of the belief that information tells—tells not only indirectly, and in a quickening of general interests, but also most practically, in the increased efficiency which a man brings to the pursuit of his own business or profession, whatever that may be. In coming now under the control of the University of Cambridge, the Encyclopaedia Britannica, as a most comprehensive exhibition of exact knowledge, will be regarded as having found a natural abiding place. On its side, in assuming the charge of a most powerful instrument of general instruction, the University takes a step in fulfilment of its responsibility towards a wider circle than that of its own students during the short years of their residence.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 20.

A few falls have occurred in Kashmir and the Punjab owing to the recent disturbance and usual thunderstorm in North-East India. Elsewhere no rain has fallen. The only important amount is three-quarters of an inch at Sirsa.

The forecast shows local rain in Deltaic Bengal and a few falls in Assam.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 20TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 20th March, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Sirsa records 0·84" of rain. Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual. Temperature continues in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature continues in defect; the minimum is also in defect in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in defect at Karachi, and either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Day temperature is normal at Karachi and continues lower than usual at other stations; night temperature is in defect over the whole division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal at Verawal and lower than usual at other stations.

The Central provinces.—Skies are clear. The mositure in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in defect except at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect except at Karwar. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum has fallen and is in slight defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal in south Hyderabad and the extreme southern districts of the Bombay Deccan, and in defect elsewhere.

General Remarks.—Sirsa is the only station reporting rainfall. Skies have cleared except in the southern half of the Peninsula. Temperature is in defect to the north of Latitude 200 N with the exception of the extreme eastern districts of the Central and of the United Provinces. Night temperature is in defect also in Konkan.

A few thunderstorms may occur in the Madras, Deccan and Mysore.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 ° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 20th March, was 29·998 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 4 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these iveng in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade........	1	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dungri	7	5	20
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	7	5	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	9	9	42
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	2	2	8
G Mahim and Worli	3	2	14
Harbour........................	0	0	1
Hospital	0	0	6
Total......	29	23	121
This day last year	28	27	115

The German cruiser Scharnhost, while steaming at from 14 knots to 17 knot per hour made 18 hits out of 22 shots over a range of 4,000 yards with 8·2in. guns, and 20 hits out of 22 shots with 5·9in. guns.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MODES IN MILLINERY.

We all have our theories about buying new millinery. We know how difficult it is, writes a home correspondent, to choose on the days when, mysteriously and unaccountably, 'we wake up to find ourselves with everything at what our nurses would call "sixes and sevens." We cannot do our hair to suit ourselves, or—provided we have that useful appendage, a lady's maid—she likewise fails utterly to make the best of us. We put on our hats at the wrong angle and wonder why they are no longer becoming. If we have left youth behind it is then for the first time that we trace lines on our faces which must have been pencilled maliciously by Time while we were asleep. On the other hand, if we are very young, our complexions appear too exuberant and we are conscious of a lack of elegance in our figures. It is the same all day. People who meet us tell us we are looking ill, or find fault with the cut of our clothes. Tiny-pin-pricks annoy us from morn till eve, and we go to bed depressed or despairing according to our different temperaments. And, curiously enough, the next morning the cloud may have lifted entirely, and we are conscious the moment we awake of being well favoured, healthy, happy, and hopeful once more and ready for all the exigencies of Dame Fashion. It is just on the dark days however which come to all women, and possibly to all men as well that some philosophical spirits elect to choose their spring headgear. They contend that if it is only moderately becoming at a time when everything seems at its worst what will it be on the mornings when some good and beneficent fairy seems to direct the details of our toilette? There is sound reasoning in such an argument during a season when we are fairly limited as to choice but this year seem to have all the ages at our command where spring headgear is concerned. Frankly, the hats for the spring season are charming, and the multiplicity of choice is the chief difficulty.

A MARIE ANTOINETTE HAT.

Among four models now being exhibited in London there is the big black Tagal example, with a wide brim curled up a little on the left and again at the back, the entire dome crown of which is covered with a mass of pink moss rosebuds, some of which are tightly shut, while others are only half blown, and others again have opened nearly to the fullest extent. Then there is the huge quaint, and ideally becoming model which suggests one of the big hats of the Marie Antoinette period which our great-grand-mother used to wear and is specially adapted the present style of dress. This is of black Dunstable straw, the brim of which has the pretty "flop" in the centre which we generally associate with the Leghorn, while it is lifted and curled up on the left a wide band of black charmeuse edging it. The trimming consists of a huge black and white speckled plume, with a soft pouf of the same nestling at the base, while it is caught with an oval buckle of gem-coloured beads and floss silk fringed all round with bugles.

CAPRI-BLUE STRAW.

The third of the models in question is composed of bright Capri-blue folded straw, which is draped like a turban, the only trimming consisting of a cluster of realistic looking velvet cherries with green and bronze leaves, which apparently hold the folds in place, the lining of the brim being of cherry-red silk. The last of the quartette is by no means the least charming. This is a very fine snow white straw with a sultan crown, the toque being bordered all round with a six-inch band of shaded speedwells with their tiny white centres and deep true blue petals, the little field flowers being crushed so closely together as to present a solid mass, while on the left there is a long pointed ostrich feather in speedwell blue, which stands straight out like a quill, and which is conical in form, the feather being curled carefully all round the spine.

SILK CRAB APPLES.

Fruit is once again come into its own as regards millinery. Spring may be the time of blossom so far as Nature is concerned, but we have our fruit harvest for hats directly the first buds begin to appear on the hedges. There are quaint crab apples employed in the trimming of new models, a notable example being shown in the case of a large black natural coloured Tagal hat, lined with black silk, the crown being divided with a piping of the same, while a mass of large and small appeal, made of patterned chine silk, in pale soft shades of blue, mauve, pink, and water green, appears on one side, the leaves being carried out in the silk as well. There is another little cluster which has the effect of being dropped lightly on the edge of the brim.

A PARTI-COLOURED HAT.

A wheat-coloured Leghorn straw represents the moss rose craze with which we are infected at present, and is encircled with a lattice-work of the rosebuds rising higher on the left side than on the right while on the latter there is a butterfly bow of black velvet to set off the scheme to the best advantage. Fuchsias represent another flower which is high in favour at present time and of which a general deal will be heard as the season advances. Naturally the authorities have not neglected this particular phase of fashion and a brimless sugar-loaf crowned hat is smothered in masses of fuchsias, those at the base being a deep rose pink while those above are carried out in black and red. Another hat which is very striking is a black plateau, the brim of which is lined with blue straw which is folded pancake from right over one half of the hat, so that it appears parti-coloured, while the only trimming consists of a couple of great roses, one in a rich deep crimson and the other in blue.

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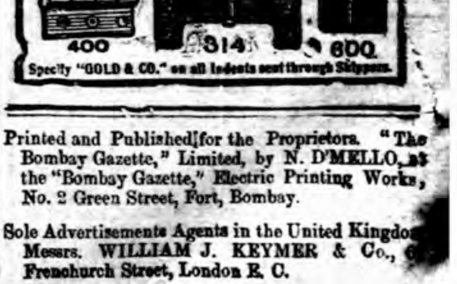

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